

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

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Corrected up to Aug. 22. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and battleship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. Engaged in war problem. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BATTLESHIP FORCE.

SQUADRON THREE.

DIVISION FIVE.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. Casey B. Morgan. Engaged in war problem. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Herman O. Stickey. Engaged in war problem. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MIKIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). (Trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1915.) Capt. Charles B. Brittain. Engaged in war problem. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robison. Engaged in war problem. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIVISION SIX.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fechteler.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. Engaged in war problem. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. A. H. Scales. Engaged in war problem. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OKLAHOMA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Roger Welles. Engaged in war problem. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Victor Blue. Engaged in war problem. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SQUADRON FOUR.

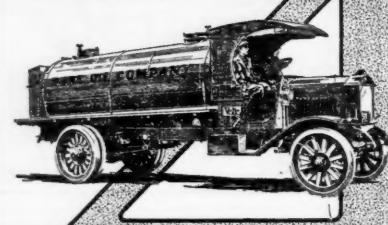
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Rear Admiral T. S. Rodgers, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Rodgers.) Capt. Thomas Washington. Engaged in war problem. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). (Flotilla flagship.) Comdr. De Witt Blamer. Engaged in war game.

Flotilla One.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER, tender, 2(b). Comdr. Harris Laning. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Division One.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At White-stone Landing, N.Y.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. J. G. B. Gromer. At San Juan, Porto Rico.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. En route from Norfolk to New York.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. At Piney Point, Md.

Division Two.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.

WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. Engaged in war game.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Cary W. Magruder. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Pensacola, Fla.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. Engaged in war game.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Flotilla Two.

Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. At Tampico, Mexico.

Division Three.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1915.) Lieut. John H. Newton. At Rosebank, N.Y.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorich. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

(Continued on page 1696.)

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THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE ARMY BILL.

The significant thing about President Wilson's veto of the Army Appropriation bill on Aug. 18 is that it marked once more, and apparently for the last time we rejoice to say, the efforts of Chairman Hay, of the House Military Affairs Committee, to introduce personal legislation into the affairs of the U.S. Army, which was attempted by Mr. Hay through the National Defense Act and the Army Appropriation bill. His effort to place his friend, Judge Adam Carson, of Virginia, in the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army by means of a special clause inserted in the National Defense Act directly challenged the President's prerogative of appointment. Judge Carson had the good taste to relieve the President from embarrassment by declining to be considered for the appointment. The action of Mr. Hay was an illustration of his old-fashioned, reactionary ideas as to the profit which there is to be found in political life in the bestowal of official places and favors. But when he carried this habit of mind and character into his legislative handling of the Articles of War then he revealed a personal policy of a decidedly dangerous character, which was frustrated, fortunately, by the watchfulness of the President.

The explanation of the action of the President in withholding his assent from a bill so important as that providing for the support of the Army during the current fiscal year is found in the statement accompanying his veto, which appeared in our last issue, page 1648. It was simply a question whether an ignorant and prejudiced civilian, who has been persistent in his opposition to measures for the benefit of the Army, should be permitted to thwart the purposes of the military authorities and the President in a matter so serious as that concerning the discipline of the Army. Since the establishment of the Army retired list, by the Act of Aug. 3, 1861, it has been uniformly held, as it was in that act, that retired officers were subject to the Articles of War, and Mr. Hay finds no support in any military circle for his attempt to relieve them of that obligation. It was suggested that the former Adjutant General, General Ainsworth, was an exception to this statement, but Mr. Hay most positively denies that General Ainsworth had any agency in this matter.

As President Wilson says, retired officers are "members of the Army, officers of the United States, exemplars of discipline, and have in their keeping the good name and good spirit of the entire Military Establishment before the world. Occupying such a relation, their subjection to the Rules and Articles of War and to trial by general court-martial have always been regarded as necessary, in order that the retired list might not become a source of tendencies which would weaken discipline of the active land forces and impair that control over these forces which the Constitution vests in the President."

In his veto message the President had pointed out the necessity of the revision of the Articles. Four times the Senate, at the urging of the War Department, had passed the revised military code, and three times the House had eliminated it. For the first time the House accepted the revision when it was presented to it in the form of a Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, which the President felt obliged to veto on account of Chairman Hay's amendment relieving retired officers from disciplinary laws and regulations. That some members of the conference com-

mittee bitterly resented Mr. Hay's action has already been noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which was as much astonished as everyone else when the Army Appropriation bill made its appearance with Mr. Hay's objectionable amendment of the revised Articles of War. Between these expressions of his colleagues in Congress, the crushing blow of the President's veto of the bill (wholly due to Mr. Hay's action), and the nation-wide disapproval of his course, the chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee goes out of Congress under a stormy cloud of general disesteem.

It is a pleasure to record here that the attitude of the nation's greatest legislative body toward the President's veto of the Army Appropriation bill has been one to be commended. Congress showed in its action since the veto was announced that it is better as a whole than is one of its parts, as represented by Representative Hay. There seems no likelihood at this writing that anything will transpire in Congress to restore to the Army Appropriation bill the particular paragraph of the Articles of War in the form suggested by Mr. Hay to which the President and the Department of War objected. All that will remain of the episode is the reflection it casts on the political processes of Mr. Hay, who by the time another issue of this paper appears will have ended his career as a member of Congress and an opponent of the best interests of the U.S. Army.

UNJUST CRITICISM OF THE ARMY.

In the July number of the Yale Review Prof. Hiram Bingham, of Yale University, has an article on the National Defense Act and its moral, the need for universal military service. Professor Bingham attacks the National Defense Act as a "pork barrel" measure and criticizes the seven-year enlistment period as a bar to the increase of the U.S. Army. In the way of what is meant to be constructive criticism Professor Bingham says:

"If the period of enlistment were reduced to one year; if the regiments were composed of men from the same locality, so that a man might be sure of getting into a regiment composed of men from his own state, where the *esprit de corps* would be kept up by local friendships and acquaintances both before and after enlistment; if care were taken to see to it that the year of active service was unquestionably made good for both body and mind, so that when men came home from it they were better men in every way than they were before—then I believe there would be no difficulty in securing recruits and in making the Army of whatever size was needed. Furthermore, if the citizens found that their sons came home from a year in the Army sounder men physically and more alert mentally there would be no question about providing enough regiments and enough equipment to meet the needs of those who cared to enlist. Such a scheme, moreover, would lessen the disgraceful number of desertions that annually occur in the ranks of the United States Army. If regiments were recruited from localities so that the deserter on his return home found himself faced by an outraged public opinion in the very place that took pride in his regiment, desertion would become uncommon."

Professor Bingham may mean well, but we wish to point out to him that it is just such loose writing as his that does so much harm to the Regular Army. The inference to be drawn from his remark, "if the citizens found that their sons came home from a year in the Army sounder men physically and more alert mentally," is that as the U.S. Army is conducted at the present time such would not be the result of a year's experience in the Service. No other deduction can be made from his remarks and nothing could be more grossly inaccurate. There is no man in our country, outside the Regulars themselves, who would not profit both physically and mentally by a year's work and study in the U.S. Army, and be immeasurably better for the experience. As for the "disgraceful number of desertions that occur annually in the ranks of the U.S. Army," Professor Bingham is guilty of another vicious misstatement. An examination by him of the annual report of The Adjutant General for the fiscal year 1915 would show that the rate of desertions was about 2.65 per cent. of the aggregate enlisted strength of the Army, which can hardly be considered a "disgraceful number."

On this subject The Adjutant General says in his last available report, dated June 30, 1915: "Of the 4,435 cases of reported desertions during the year (ending June 30, 1915) 188 were declared erroneous, three of the men were tried and acquitted of the charge, and 604 were tried and found guilty of the lesser offense of absence without leave, making a total of 795 cases improperly classed as desertions. If this number be deducted from the 4,435 reported desertions, as shown by the returns, there remain but 3,640 cases, or 2.65 per cent., of actual desertions." This percentage may be further lessened by the discovery that some of those recorded as deserters at the date of returns may be acquitted later or be shown to have been guilty of the lesser offense of absence without leave.

The bill authorizing the Government to purchase or build merchant ships "for the purpose of encouraging, developing and creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States," was passed by the Senate on Aug. 18 and sent back to the House, which had passed the measure in May. Several amendments to the bill were made in the Senate. One reduced from \$10,000 to \$7,500 the salaries to be paid to mem-

bers of the Shipping Board. Another amendment changed the provision for disposing of the government ships by private or public sale so as to compel competitive bids to be advertised for. Other amendments made in the bill by the Senate include the following changes from the provisions of the bill as it passed the House: The Government is not to purchase any ship flying the flag of a belligerent nation or any ship already engaged in American trade unless it is about to be withdrawn from that trade; no ship shall be acquired by the Government which is below seventy-five per cent. of its original efficiency; the Government must not undertake to operate merchant ships unless all efforts fail to negotiate satisfactory leases or sales to private corporations. The Government reserves the right to prescribe conditions under which its ships shall be operated by private concerns and in what service they shall engage. Most of the provisions of the House bill were retained by the Senate. One important amendment made by the Senate in addition to those noted was the elimination of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce as ex-officio members of the Shipping Board. The bill now goes to conference.

The unmilitary, or economic, aspects of the National Guard's presence on the Mexican border are being brought home to a good many men in civil life nowadays in a manner that the champions of the cause of the Guard, when the National Defense Act was in the making, did not foresee. Nor did the civilian press, that might have been an enormous force for good in this particular direction if it had had the vision to see the inevitabilities of this mobilization of the Guard. Patriotic employers are not only paying the salaries of the men in the Guard who responded to the President's order, but they are also having to provide men to take their places. Now landlords are being solicited by National Guard auxiliary associations—organized to give aid to families of Guardsmen who are in need—to forego the rent of such families or to make some concession in favor of the men of the Guard who are serving with their organizations. Imposing upon just a few employers or landlords these additional sacrifices for the country, as a whole, is neither fair nor economically sound. The defense of our country is one that should be borne equally by all the people, both in the matter of actual service and financial obligation. That to a comparative few this dual duty should fall is the final stroke of the grave wrong done by this part of the National Defense Act, and which is its one blemish. As for the "Mexican situation," so far as it concerns conditions along the border, its solution is simplicity itself. Until the people of the United States come to the general opinion, and insist that their belief be put in force, that the border conditions are a job for the Regular Army to handle, the "situation" will remain. Once the people make up their minds that the U.S. Army—and the U.S. Army alone—should handle the task then the difficulty will disappear under the Regulars' treatment of the case. They know how to perform that kind of international operation better than all the diplomatic surgeons ever assembled in consultation over the unhappy Mexican patient.

According to the Japanese press there are five modern superdreadnoughts either built or building in Japan, and the navy will request authority to build three more within the next seven years. The program is also said to include two new battle cruisers within the same period. The battleships may not, in speed, come up to the Queen Elizabeth, but will possess a ten per cent. superiority in gun power. The new battle cruisers will slightly surpass in speed the German Hindenburg, but will fall behind the projected American battle cruisers, though the Japanese warships will be greater in gun power. The light cruisers will exceed the British C class of cruisers both in speed and guns. The destroyers will be of the type of the Urakaze, Kawakaze, and Tokitukaze now in commission. The submarines are to include those that can make a continuous sea voyage of three or four thousand miles or even more. The Japanese naval officials explained that the naval program is only in the formative stage and that statements in the press can only be surmises.

What is believed to be the record time for Cavalry machine guns was made by the Machine-Gun Troop, 9th Cav., at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I. Lieut. Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson, commanding, when before Colonel Dugan and the field officers of the regiment they went into action in twelve and two-fifths seconds, from the gallop. In addition to the remarkable time they literally shot the line of targets down after scoring seventy-three hits on 65 per cent. of targets, firing 240 rounds in one minute and ten seconds. Range, battle sight. In the other two parts of the same general problem (rapid use of machine gun fire action against mounted and attacking cavalry) they scored 50 per cent. of figures hit at 550 yards in thirty seconds of firing, and 96 per cent. of figures hit at 780 yards in one minute's firing.

We have prepared an index to Volume LIII, which is completed with this issue of Aug. 26, 1916, the two thousand seven hundred and sixty-sixth number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The first number was issued Aug. 29, 1863. This index with title page will be sent without charge by mail, postpaid, to all applying for same.

In an article contributed to the Tidewater Democrat, Rappahannock, Va., Daingerfield Parker, brigadier general, U.S.A., retired, says: "Although the Convention that met at Mecklenburg, May 19, 1775, declared a 'declaration of independence on its own account,' this was not the first patriotic meeting held in this country that repudiated and denounced the Stamp Act and declared itself entitled to become a free and independent community. This meeting was held at Leedstown, Va., on the Rappahannock River, Feb. 27, 1766, thus antedating the Declaration of Independence by more than ten years and the Mecklenburg resolutions by more than nine years. The account of this important fact is herein set forth, as mentioned by Bishop Meade, the late Judge T. R. B. Wright and others and the proceedings and other documentary evidence deposited in the Historical Society of Virginia, and noted in the Virginia Historical Register and other authorities. At a meeting held at Montross, May 3, 1910, on the occasion of the presentation of portraits, tablets and statues of distinguished patriots who have helped to make the history of this country, addresses were made by Lawrence Washington, Hon. William Mayo, the Rev. Randolph Harrison McKim, D.D., of Washington, D.C., the Rev. George William Beale and others."

The use of electricity in national defense and in modern warfare will be shown by the War and Navy Departments at the New York Electrical Exposition, which will be held Oct. 11 to 21 at Grand Central Palace in New York city. Under the direction of the Navy Department the latest type of hydroplane with a thirty-five-foot spread of wings will be exhibited. The Navy exhibit will also include a five-kilowatt wireless sending and receiving equipment, such as is used on a modern battleship, models of the latest type of electrical equipment used in the navy yard, a demonstration of the interior wiring for communication and fire control of a modern battleship, which will be constructed and operated by students of the electrical class of the New York Navy Yard, and a model of the old frigate Constitution. The War Department exhibit will be prepared by the Signal Corps of the Eastern Department of the Army, and will consist of all electrical communication apparatus used by a modern army in the field, including wireless, telegraph, telephone, fire control communication set and a radio tractor set.

The London Graphic of Aug. 5 publishes a double page illustration headed "The Capture of Mametz: Clearing the Fortified Village with the Lewis Gun." It is from a sketch by an officer and eye-witness. "Mametz," says Graphic, "which was stormed and captured by our gallant troops on the first day of the Great Push, was one of the several strong fortified villages where the enemy, lurking in subterranean shelters, was able to hold out after the houses had been pulverized by our tremendous shell fire. As soon as our bombardment lifted the Germans emerged from their holes with machine guns and poured death and destruction into our men before Mametz was finally carried, our bombers advancing through the ruins on both sides of the village street, while a couple of Lewis guns swept the place and caught the enemy as they bolted from their cellars and dug-outs. Over 200 killed and wounded Germans were picked up afterwards on this spot alone."

In the presence of the Naval Aeronautic Board and a large crowd of spectators a new Curtiss J. N. twin motor hydroaeroplane flew over Hampton Roads and Newport News on Aug. 21 at heights varying from 1,000 to 6,000 feet. Victor Carlstrom piloted the machine in three flights. On each occasion he was accompanied by a member of the board, which is composed of Naval Constr. Holden C. Richardson, Lieut. W. G. Child and Lieut. C. K. Bronson, U.S.N. The machine rose from the water in twenty seconds and attained a maximum speed of ninety-five miles an hour. It made all flights and turns with one motor, rising to a height of 5,000 feet in ten minutes. In land tests the machine left the ground several seconds quicker than was expected. The new machine is driven by two motors, each capable of developing more than 100 horsepower, and is equipped with two controls, front and rear, which work in tandem.

The Catholic Young Men's National Union at its annual convention in New York city in the week of Aug. 21 unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon all its members to act as a unit in securing national preparedness. The members as individuals were urged to communicate with the Representatives of their districts and exert pressure toward securing an adequate Army and Navy. The delegates adopted a motion calling upon them to form rifle clubs and prepare themselves to take an active part in defending the country if they should be needed. It was brought out that the organization, which was formed to safeguard young men as they emerged into the realities of adult life, had an active and justified interest in military affairs, since 15,000 of its members were serving with the various National Guard regiments now along the Mexican border.

The many people of the Services familiar with the famous old "Bridge of Spain" crossing the Pasig River, which divides the city of Manila in half, will note with regret a press despatch of Aug. 22 which states that the Municipal Board of Manila has decided to rename the bridge "Jones Bridge." This is intended as a compliment to Chairman Jones, of the House Insular Affairs Committee, whose Philippine bill was substituted for the Clarke amendment and is awaiting the signature of the President to become law. The bridge is of stone and is about 300 years old. It is one of the points of interest visited by all tourists and figures largely in the native traditions, and it seems a pity that so prosaic a name should take the place of the euphonious and appropriate one it has so long borne.

Thirty-five Zeppelins have been "accounted for" by the Entente Allies since the war began, according to a statement made by Major Baird, speaking for the Aerial Board of Great Britain in the British House of Commons on Aug. 22. He made this statement in the course of a reply to criticism made in the House of the air defenses during recent Zeppelin raids. "There have

been thirty-four raids on England," said Major Baird, "in some of which no casualties were suffered, while in the remainder the number of killed was 334 civilians and fifty military men. Nobody can say that these casualties, deplorable as they are, will have any influence on the conduct of the war."

Two days' target practice with 12-inch mortars at Fort Totten, Willets Point, N.Y., ended on Aug. 18. Lieut. Col. W. G. Haan, C.A.C., commandant, said the test was satisfactory. Although the scores have not been made public, fort officers felt confident that the men of the 101st and other Coast Artillery companies who did the firing made a better record than last year, when the rating was given out as sixty per cent. hits. No damage was done to property in or around the fort other than the breaking of a few windows near the big guns. There will be no night practice this year.

Reviewing National Guard experiences on the border, George Patullo in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post says in conclusion: "Brother Bill may not like it, but his service on the border will be the making of him. Boys who have never known discipline are learning it now. And they are getting a physical training that ought to set them up for life. The heat and unaccustomed work go hard with some; they cuss, and doubtless hate it with a bitter hatred. But when it is all over, and they can look back over the experience, not one will wish he had missed it. All will be better men."

It is a refreshing experience as well as a novel one to learn that there is such a public official on the bench as Recorder William J. Cain, of Bayonne, N.J. When a thief was brought before him on Aug. 17 and offered to enlist in the U.S. Navy if released Recorder Cain said: "The Navy is no place for men like you. Only brave men are wanted there, men who are willing to give up their lives for their country. You'd probably be sent back here for stealing the brass buttons from an officer's coat or selling an anchor to a junkman." Kibble was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Mr. Abbott Henderson, an artist of distinction, criticizes the use of gray in painting warships. "Half of the ships that have been torpedoed," he writes to the New York Tribune, "would still be afloat had the naval experts perceived that there is a science of appearances, and that science does not form a part of a naval expert's training." And he proceeds with wealth of arguments and illustrations to demonstrate that "there is only one color that when set up vertical is light enough not to be a dark figure against the sky beyond, and that color is white."

We have received from Montreal, Can., the following information in the form of a handsomely printed card: "Gentlemen recruits are being received for the Princess Patricia's Regiment of Canadian Light Infantry, 'the elite of the service,' by the 6th Overseas Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., C.E.F., at Molson Hall, McGill College Campus, Montreal. Short, intensive training, identical with lieutenants' qualifying course. Drafts of fifty are sent to the front monthly from this company. This is the surest and quickest way to a commission in the armies of the British Empire. God save the King."

Vice Admiral Concas y Palau, the umpire appointed by King Alfonso of Spain in connection with the settlement of disputes between Panama and the United States over land in the Canal Zone, has arrived in Havana from Panama and will shortly sail for Spain. A Panama despatch announced Admiral Concas purposed sailing for Spain on Aug. 14. It was reported, the despatch added, that he might not return because Homer A. A. Smith, auditor of the Canal Zone, questioned his right to leave the isthmus pending the settlement of land disputes.

Preparations for starting an aviation school at which men will be trained for duty in time of war have been begun in Chicago, Ill., by Capt. Joseph A. Morrow, Sig. Corps, U.S.A. First Lieut. Arthur R. Christie, who has been in the aviation corps with Gen. J. J. Pershing's punitive expedition in Mexico, is en route to Chicago to assist Captain Morrow in organizing and conducting the school. The school is similar to one now being staffed in New York.

An increase in the Spanish army to 180,000 men on peace footing is provided for in a military reorganization bill which soon will be presented to Parliament by the Minister of War, General de Luque. This is an increase of 40,000 men. Under the new plan 68,000 men will be garrisoned in Morocco. The reserves of the active army will permit rapid mobilization of 400,000 men. The project provides for officers sufficient for a reserve army of 600,000.

A correspondent in Hawaii expresses the opinion that "there is absolutely nothing about our uniform attractive, in fact, it is a shabby uniform." He adds: "I am absolutely certain if the Government would issue an attractive uniform in two years the reorganization of the Army would be complete. As it is it may take from four to eight years and probably longer than that to reorganize the U.S. Army."

Secretary Lansing, of the State Department, has ordered an investigation of a report that Fernandez, Havana agent for Japanese interests, secured a 60,000-acre land concession at the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal through the activity of Ramon Valdes, whose recent election to the presidency of Panama may possibly be disputed by the United States, because of alleged frauds and coercion. The report is denounced as absurd by the Japanese authorities.

A census of the Canal Zone has recently been completed by the police and fire division, and shows a total population of 31,048. This includes all employees, non-employees and military garrisons residing or stationed within the Canal Zone limits.

STANDING OF NAVY VESSELS.

The relative standing of vessels of the cruiser, gunboat, destroyer and submarine classes in gunnery, elementary and battle practice combined, for the year 1916 was announced at the Navy Department on Aug. 21. The standing is given by percentages, and does not show the number of hits and misses made, the firing distances, or the conditions under which the practice firing was conducted. This information has been withheld as confidential.

In the cruiser class first place was taken by the Galveston, Comdr. E. S. Kellogg; in the gunboat class by the Dolphin, Comdr. G. S. Lincoln; in the destroyer class by the Stewart, Lieut. B. O. Willis and W. W. Bradley commanding, for the year, and in the submarine class by the K-8, Lieut. John W. Lewis commanding.

The Navy Department announcement says: "The final merit of a vessel in gunnery is computed from the results of all gunnery exercises conducted by a vessel during the gunnery year. The form of gunnery exercises carried out by the fleet varies from year to year; it being necessary to test out, first, experience and knowledge of the personnel; second, the efficiency of the organization; third, to develop weaknesses in methods of preparation, and fourth, to test out one or more features of design of material. As the conditions change from year to year, necessarily the standard must change to fit these conditions, and in the analysis of the work of the fleet, standards for different parts of the work and for the different forms of gunnery exercises are established from the direct data obtained from the actual performance of the vessels themselves."

"In order to determine the relative standings of ships each year the individual performance is compared with the standard for that performance, and the merit is obtained by this comparison; one hundred being considered perfection. While a large amount of labor is involved in working up and analyzing this data, it appears to be the only practicable method of comparing and determining the relative standings of ships, and is not to be considered as an absolute measure of their efficiency, being only a relative measure."

"The short range battle practice, which is held annually, is shorn of all complications in making calculations and analyses, and the final scores as published are used as direct comparison of the performances of the various ships."

The results were as follows:

GUNNERY YEAR 1915-1916.

ELEMENTARY AND BATTLE PRACTICES COMBINED.
Standings for the gunnery year 1915-1916. Elementary and battle practices combined.

CRUISER CLASS.			
Standing.	Vessel.	Merit.	Commanding officer.
1.	Galveston	85.750	Comdr. E. S. Kellogg.
2.	New Orleans	79.356	Comdr. E. H. Campbell.
3.	Cleveland	60.251	Comdr. G. W. Williams.
4.	Yorktown	52.978	Comdr. W. H. Standley.
5.	Des Moines	26.241	Comdr. J. R. Y. Blakely.
6.	Baltimore	21.959	Comdr. F. H. Clark.
7.	Raleigh	20.276	Comdr. C. D. Stearns.
8.	San Francisco	12.336	Comdr. R. R. Belknap.

DESTROYER CLASS.			
Standing.	Vessel.	Merit.	Commanding officers.
1.	Stewart	96.714	Lieuts. (J.G.) B. O. Wills and W. W. Bradley.
2.	Patterson	93.270	Lieut. J. H. Newton.
3.	Perry	87.830	Lieut. (J.G.) H. A. McClure.
4.	Fanning	86.678	Lieut. C. A. Richards.
5.	Paul Jones	83.426	Lieuts. A. Sharp and W. A. Glassford.
6.	Cassin	82.429	Lieut. Comdr. E. J. King and W. N. Vernou.
7.	Warrington	78.272	Lieut. I. F. Dorch.
8.	McDougal	75.928	Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Fairfield.
9.	Drayton	73.355	Lieut. Comdr. M. B. McComb and Lieut. A. W. Bagley.
10.	Nicholson	70.322	Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Watson.
11.	Preble	69.695	Lieut. (J.G.) V. D. Chapple.
12.	Cummings	69.480	Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Neal.
13.	Parker	65.050	Lieut. Comdr. W. K. Wortman.
14.	Balch	58.907	Lieuts. A. L. Bristol and A. S. Kibbee.
15.	Jarvis	57.538	Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Pryor.
16.	Eriksen	55.834	Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Nichols.
17.	Winslow	53.920	Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Courtney.
18.	O'Brien	51.293	Lieut. (J.G.) F. D. Pryor.
19.	Whipple	49.859	Lieut. A. W. Sears.
20.	Jenkins	47.507	Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Fremont.
21.	Aylwin	45.044	Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Taussig.
22.	Wadsworth	44.271	

GUNBOAT CLASS.			
Standing.	Vessel.	Merit.	Commanding officer.
1.	Dolphin	77.635	Comdr. G. S. Lincoln.
2.	Mayflower	73.516	Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Berry.
3.	Dubuque	48.946	Lieut. D. E. Cummings.
4.	Samar	47.634	Lieut. (J.G.) S. W. King.
5.	Buffalo	44.588	Comdr. M. St. C. Ellis.
6.	Quiroz	36.556	Lieut. (J.G.) A. G. Strat.
7.	Annapolis	31.012	Comdr. A. G. Kavanaugh.
8.	Dixie	25.338	Comdr. D. W. Todd.
9.	Helena	17.796	Lieut. N. H. Goss.
10.	Villalobos	16.510	Lieut. R. R. Mann.
11.	Wilmington	16.297	Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Kempf.
12.	Jupiter	15.903	Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Cox.
13.	Elcano	13.951	

SUBMARINE CLASS.			
Standing.	Vessel.	Merit.	Commanding officers.
1.	K-8	100.000	Lieut. John W. Lewis.
2.	H-2	79.747	Lieuts. (J.G.) F. C. Sherman and H. H. J. Benson.
3.	K-4	72.585	Lieut. J. P. Olding.
4.	H-3	49.570	Lieut. W. F. Newton.
5.	K-3	48.246	Lieuts. (J.G.) F. T. Chew and N. L. Kirk.
6.	K-5	39.967	Lieut. R. C. Grady.
7.	D-1	37.954	Lieuts. (J.G.) E. C. Metz and C. Q. Wright, Jr.
8.	K-7	37.238	Lieut. (J.G.) H. D. Bode.
9.	D-3	34.016	Lieut. (J.G.) R. H. English.
10.	K-1	32.673	Lieut. (J.G.) L. C. Dunn.
11.	K-2	31.118	Lieut. (J.G.) E. M. Williams.
12.	A-4	27.286	Ensign S. E. Bray.
13.	C-3	21.518	Lieut. W. L. Friedell.
14.	D-2	19.684	Lieuts. (J.G.) P. K. Robottom and G. C. Fuller.
15.	H-1	18.118	Lieut. (J.G.) G. A. Trever.
16.	C-2	16.071	Lieut. (J.G.) S. Mills.
17.	A-5	14.859	Ensign A. H. Rooks.
18.	A-7	12.873	Lieut. (J.G.) W. M. Quigley and Ensign H. C. Davis.
19.	B-2	10.659	Lieut. (J.G.) S. Picking.
20.	C-5	7.687	Lieut. (J.G.) E. H. Williams.
21.	A-3	5.520	Ensign E. T. Short.

22. A-2	5,462	Ensigns C. A. Lockwood and Lewis J. Stecher.
23. B-3	1,101	Lieut. (J.G.) J. R. Mann, Jr.
24. A-6	0,833	Ensigns S. H. Geer and P. Fitzsimons, Jr.

ELEMENTARY PRACTICE.

CRUISE CLASS.

Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.	Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.
1. Galveston	57,085	5. Des Moines	21,637		
2. Cleveland	41,826	6. Raleigh	15,178		
3. New Orleans	37,444	7. Baltimore	9,125		
4. Yorktown	37,222	8. San Francisco	5,778		

DESTROYER CLASS.

Elementary practice guns and torpedoes, 1915-1916.

Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.	Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.
1. Stewart	72,759	14. Cummings	45,200		
2. Patterson	69,762	15. Whipple	44,400		
3. McDougal	64,862	16. Preston	43,348		
4. Preble	60,529	17. Winslow	41,908		
5. Parker	58,708	18. Wadsworth	40,800		
6. Ericsson	58,554	19. Drayton	39,525		
7. Paul Jones	56,115	20. Jarvis	38,404		
8. O'Brien	56,061	21. Aylwin	38,031		
9. Cassin	55,892	22. Warrington	37,929		
10. Dale	52,425	23. Balch	34,615		
11. Perry	50,621	24. Jenkins	33,333		
12. Fanning	49,929	25. Bainbridge	19,529		
13. Nicholson	48,000	26. Decatur	10,598		

GUNBOAT CLASS.

Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.	Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.
1. Mayflower	80,859	8. Wilmington	19,916		
2. Dolphin	50,787	9. Elcano	18,166		
3. Quirros	48,998	10. Annapolis	18,081		
4. Samar	47,748	11. Jupiter	16,625		
5. Buffalo	37,375	12. Dixie	14,923		
6. Dubuque	31,501	13. Helena	14,717		
7. Villalobos	22,249				

SUBMARINE CLASS.

Elementary practice, first and second combined, 1915-1916.

Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.	Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.
1. K-8	.85,000	13. A-7	30,000		
2. H-3	.65,000	14. C-3	22,500		
3. K-3	.63,750	15. D-2	22,500		
4. H-2	.62,500	16. B-3	20,000		
5. K-2	.53,750	17. A-2	18,350		
6. D-1	.52,500	18. A-5	16,650		
7. K-4	.50,000	19. K-1	13,750		
8. K-5	.46,250	20. A-3	11,650		
9. D-3	.41,250	21. C-2	10,000		
10. A-4	.33,300	22. B-2	6,650		
11. H-1	.32,500	23. A-6	5,000		
12. K-7	.32,500	23. C-5	5,000		

BATTLE PRACTICE.

CRUISE CLASS.

Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.	Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.
1. New Orleans	100,000	5. Baltimore	30,920		
2. Galveston	64,897	6. San Francisco	15,656		
3. Cleveland	40,722	7. Raleigh	10,807		
4. Yorktown	34,638	8. Des Moines	8,749		

DESTROYER CLASS.

Battle Practice, "A" Run.

Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.	Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.
1. Cassin	.94,407	13. Preble	58,272		
2. Fanning	.93,554	14. Parker	58,212		
3. Stewart	.90,765	15. Balch	54,895		
4. Warrington	.90,415	16. Winslow	48,019		
5. Perry	.87,827	17. McDougal	47,870		
6. Paul Jones	.77,849	18. Jenkins	36,496		
7. Cushing	.73,130	19. Ericsson	32,823		
8. Patterson	.72,373	20. Wadsworth	31,444		
9. Drayton	.70,728	21. Aylwin	30,452		
10. Cummings	.70,235	22. O'Brien	29,359		
11. Nicholson	.59,973	23. Whipple	28,199		
12. Jarvis	.59,090				

Battle Practice, "B" Run.

Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.	Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.
1. Nicholson	100,000	12. Cummings	51,065		
2. Patterson	100,000	13. Ericsson	50,989		
3. Paul Jones	95,032	14. Preble	42,845		
4. Balch	94,521	15. Cassin	34,932		
5. Whipple	87,770	16. Jarvis	28,473		
6. Drayton	85,970	17. Jenkins	26,960		
7. Stewart	66,685	18. Wadsworth	25,342		
8. Fanning	65,750	19. Parker	21,689		
9. McDougal	65,373	20. Warrington	20,908		
10. Winslow	59,209	21. O'Brien	19,635		
11. Perry	54,772	22. Aylwin	14,231		

Battle Practice, "C" Run.

Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.	Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.
1. Perry	100,000	16. O'Brien	56,700		
2. Patterson	96,700	17. Burrows	54,400		
3. McDougal	95,900	18. Ericsson	52,600		
4. Drayton	94,300	19. Preble	48,100		
5. Warrington	89,500	20. Paulling	46,700		
6. Beale	80,000	21. Jarvis	44,700		
7. Fanning	76,700	22. Benham	40,000		
8. Nicholson	70,600	23. Cassin	40,000		
9. Paul Jones	70,000	24. McCall	39,500		
10. Jenkins	67,100	25. Jonett	38,000		
11. Stewart	65,300	26. Ammen	36,000		
12. Balch	65,200	27. Whipple	34,700		
13. Cummings	63,600	28. Winslow	31,800		
14. Aylwin	60,000	29. Parker	30,900		
15. Wadsworth	60,000	30. Dale	29,000		

GUNBOAT CLASS.

Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.	Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.
1. Dolphin	.81,818	8. Helena	14,064		
2. Dubuque	.52,304	9. Jupiter	7,306		
3. Annapolis	.35,990	10. Wilmington	3,105		
4. Buffalo	.34,475	11. Elcano	0,964		
5. Dixie	.29,178	12. Quiros	0,000		
6. Mayflower	.27,646	13. Villalobos	0,000		
7. Samar	.24,962				

SUBMARINE CLASS.

"A" and "B" Runs Combined.

Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.	Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.
1. K-8	.93,061	14. D-1	16,883		
2. K-4	.82,216	15. A-5	16,870		
3. H-2	.80,000	16. C-3	15,416		
4. K-1	.46,689	17. D-2	12,000		
5. K-7	.35,587	18. B-1	8,000		
6. C-2	.33,853	19. A-6	6,000		
7. H-3	.26,679	20. A-7	6,000		
8. K-5	.26,542	21. A-2	0,000		
9. A-4	.24,251	21. A-3	0,000		
10. D-3	.20,010	21. B-3	0,000		
11. B-2	.20,000	21. H-1	0,000		
12. C-5	.20,000	21. K-2	0,000		
13. K-3	.20,000				

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Battle Practice, "A" Run.					
Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.	Stand-ing.	Vessel.	Merit.
1. H-2		100,000	14. A-2		0,000
2. K-8		91,326	14. A-3		0,000
3. K-4		77,770			

45 years old on that date. Therefore it may be safely stated that no lieutenant commanders will be retired for age in 1920. Summarizing the above, if my figures are correct, it is estimated that approximately 16 captains, possibly 3 commanders—but probably none—and no lieutenant commanders will be affected by age in grade retirement in 1920. It may be stated in the case of both the captains and commanders who might be affected that all of them will on that date have been available for selection in 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919. In other words, all who will on that date be subject to age in grade retirement have already served four years in grade and will be available for selection from the date of the passage of this bill.

Table subsequent to June 30, 1920: In the appendix I include a table running up through 1920 and 1921. In this table I have estimated 16 retirements in the grade of captain on June 30, 1920. I have not allowed any retirements from the grade of commander. In 1921 I have estimated two retirements for age from the grade of captain. This must necessarily be a guess, as no one can foretell who will be selected for promotion.

It is believed that the tables appended portray, with as fair a degree of approximation as can be done by omitting casualties, the operation of the personnel feature for the first few years. After it becomes fully operative, and after vacancies due to the gradual increase in the list of officers have been filled, there will necessarily be a considerable number of retirements for age in grade, as this is the only source whereby a flow of promotion can be created for the 3,000 commissioned line officers who will then be on the Navy list. The difference is that officers thus retire in the lower grades rather than being forced up through the grade of rear admiral, as has heretofore been the case.

Sincerely yours,
RIDLEY MCLEAN, Judge Advocate General.
The Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

*Captain McLean makes several references in his letter to Mr. Padgett to tables appended. These were not reproduced in the Congressional Record, from which Captain McLean's letter was taken.

INSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL GUARD.

Uniform instruction of state troops in the Brownsville District has been carried out under orders issued by Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., commanding. The troops under instruction were:

Infantry, nineteen regiments; Cavalry, six and one-half squadrons; Artillery, five battalions. This does not include the division of New York troops now in the Brownsville district which is under the command of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y.

Detail of Regular officers: Office of Militia Affairs, Major L. F. Kilbourne, Inf., in charge; Capt. J. DeCamp Hall, 4th Inf., assistant. As inspector-instructors twenty-nine officers were detailed from the following Regular troops: 4th and 5th Field Artillery, 3d Cavalry, 4th, 26th, 28th and 36th Infantry. This detail provides for four senior inspector-instructors, one each, in charge of instruction at Brownsville, San Benito, Harlingen and Llano Grande, and one inspector-instructor for each separate battalion or squadron of Field Artillery and Cavalry and one inspector-instructor for each regiment of Field Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry. The district engineer officer details the necessary officers to instruct the state engineer companies. The district surgeon details the necessary officers to instruct the officers and organizations of the state Medical Corps. The head of the Signal Corps attends to the instruction of the state Signal Corps companies.

The inspector-instructors are selected officers, and as such advise and assist the commanding officers of the organizations to which assigned, in all matters pertaining to athletics, customs of the Service, discipline, equipment, in training, both practical and theoretical, including correspondence, reports, forms, etc., field training and supply. A report is submitted by them each week to district headquarters stating the progress made during the week and giving a schedule of the work outlined for the next week. The inspector-instructor is further charged with the duty of reporting to district headquarters any serious deficiencies noted in either the ability of the officers of the state troops or the equipment and food.

Detail of non-commissioned officers: Including those already on this duty, seventy-eight selected sergeants were detailed from the following Regular troops: 1st Regiment Engineers, 3d Cavalry, 4th, 26th, 36th and 28th Infantry, to act as assistants to the inspector-instructors. This detail provides for two sergeants with each company of state Engineers and each battalion of state Artillery, and three sergeants with each Cavalry and Infantry regiment.

Detail of subaltern officers: Subaltern officers of state troops, aspirants for commissions in the U.S. Army, upon the recommendation of their commanders are attached to Regular organizations and offices (adjutant and quartermaster) throughout the district for instruction.

Detail of instruction of Militia: Under G.O. 19, Brownsville headquarters, dated July 18, 1916, which is revised from order of June 3, 1916, all state troops in this district have the same program of drill and instruction, seven hours per day. For ten minutes each morning after reveille setting-up exercises are given.

The first four days of each week there is drill under arms for four hours. This includes a practice march of one hour daily by company, for the first two weeks without packs, but with canteens filled. Third and fourth weeks haversacks and canteens both filled. Fifth week and thereafter full field equipment. The gait is increased from day to day in the endeavor to accomplish a distance of four miles, marched within hour prescribed. At least one-half hour of the daily drill is also devoted to preparatory target exercises (position, pointing, aiming, etc.) The remainder of the drill period calls for drill in the school of the soldier, squad, company, battalion and regiment, both close and extended order.

Privates' school, non-commissioned officers' school and officers' school are also held for one hour each during the first four days of the week, during the hot part of the day. In these schools all subjects found in the Drill Regulations, Field Service Regulations, or manuals are taught from books. Lectures are also given on important military subjects by a Regular officer or experienced officer who has had Regular or Volunteer service.

Parades are held daily except on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. On Friday of each week a practice march of ten to not more than twelve miles is taken. The march is by battalion or regiment, where more than one company is stationed. The march is conducted strictly according to Field Service Regulations, equipment same as prescribed for company marches above. Upon return to camp the feet are inspected. Causes for sore feet are investigated and all men showing corns, blisters or other injuries are sent to the medical officer for treatment.

On Saturday, the regular Saturday morning inspection is held. This inspection is very thorough and all irregularities corrected at once, unless of such nature as to require considerable time and labor, in which case note is made and steps taken for their correction. No other drill or instruction is required on Saturday or

Sunday. When practicable the various units of state troops and Regular troops are combined for drill and instruction.

Special instructions for the training of state Field Artillery, have been issued. The course has been divided into two periods, viz., the dismounted and the mounted period. The first period lasts from the date the Artillery arrives in this district until a sufficient number of animals arrive with which to begin mounted work simultaneously with all the drivers and the special detail. The second period of training lasts from the arrival of the number of horses above mentioned until the termination of training in this district. Similar instructions are issued for the training of the Cavalry.

Athletics: Wednesdays, Aug. 15 and 30, are designated athletic field days in all regiments and separate smaller commands in the district. The usual athletic events were scheduled. The selection of competitors was from each battery, company or troop, and the prizes donated from company or exchange funds. A baseball league is to be formed in the district—each regiment or separate organization entering a team. Polo and tennis tournaments will also be held.

Amusements: Frequent band concerts are given in the camps or towns of the district. The chaplains have been ordered to have moving pictures for their commands. Military dances are to be given each week.

Books and blank forms: The titles and allowance of books and the number and allowance of blank forms have been furnished all organizations which are instructed in their use.

Target practice: The soldier is not fit for fighting until he can shoot. In order to teach this quickly, all organizations have been ordered to practice the special course "B," 1908, Small Arms Firing Regulations. The course requires firing at miniature targets with full charges at fifty feet, and takes the place of gallery practice. Regular range practice will be held later.

Competitive tests: Is intended to institute eventually competitive tests, to determine what companies are the best instructed in the command.

Inspections: Monthly inspections for all state regiments are made to determine the preparedness and condition of the personnel, animals, wagons, etc.

Field exercises: After all the organizations show a fair degree of proficiency and progress in their preliminary training, it is intended to introduce simple combat exercises and maneuvers. These have now command.

Already the results accomplished by this system of training have been remarkable.

GUARD NEEDED ON THE BORDER.

That an extraordinary pressure is being brought to bear on the War Department by the men of the National Guard organizations now on the border and their friends at home is made plain by the repeated official statements and letters issued by the Department at Washington. The latest of these was given out by Secretary Baker on Aug. 21, in the form of a summary of many individual replies to Guardsmen. In this summary Secretary Baker said that the National Guard would be retained on the Mexican border until it could be withdrawn without again endangering American lives and property. He declared that by its presence on the border the Guard was "winning bloody victories daily," and "that Americans resident along the international line were enjoying a peace and security they could not know without the military forces to protect them."

"The emergency, however," he added, "which required this call for the Militia was one of a grave character, affecting the safety and lives of citizens of the United States—men, women and children. The presence of the Militia on the Mexican border has restored order and given a higher degree of safety and security to the lives of our people in that troubled country than they have for a long time had."

"The Militia is therefore performing a valuable service, and the fact that this service is being performed without active military operations entailing loss of life to our soldiers is a cause of congratulation and happiness."

Referring to the elaborate and extensive training the Militiamen are receiving under supervision of Regular Army officers, the Secretary expressed the opinion that it would fit them to act in time of war or other emergency as a supporting arm, or second line, for the Regular Army, furnishing an asset to National preparedness that could not have been obtained otherwise.

"Clearly, so soon as a restored state of order on the border justifies it, these troops will be returned to their homes," he wrote. "In the meantime it is not possible for the Department to say how soon such a situation will arise, although the Mexican situation is one of increasing hopefulness."

To another correspondent the Secretary explained that the National Guard was maintained for just such exigencies as that which now exists on the border, and that it had cost the Government many millions to prepare and keep it ready for such emergencies. He pointed out that National Guardsmen were fully aware of the duties they undertook when they enlisted.

All of the letters emphasized the scientific and highly successful manner in which the mobilization of the National Guard has been handled by Army officers. As evidence of this, attention was directed to the low sick rate and to the adequate measures taken to insure proper sanitary conditions and provide ample and varied food supplies.

COL. PERKINS FRUSTRATES A CONSPIRACY.

The Monterey Rookie, a paper published during the recent business men's encampment at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., records a conspiracy hatched among civilians in training there and aimed at the U.S. Army, its discovery by Major C. H. Hilton, Coast Art. Corps, camp adjutant, and frustration by Col. Frederick Perkins, Inf., U.S.A., commanding the regiment of civilians in training.

After hard drills over the Del Monte hills for a couple of weeks by Army officers, the "rookies" got the idea that if they could only show the Army men that they could excel in one single thing they could take the hard knocks with less lacerated feelings. So they decided upon target practice, says this account. A delegation approached Colonel Perkins when the "rookies" got to the rifle range for their first official shoot.

"Would the regimental commander object to firing a few shots to show us what the Army can do on the range?" they asked in honied tones.

"Not at all," replied Colonel Perkins, who is a quiet, modest man and wears glasses. He selected a rifle at random and let fly five shots at 200 yards, scoring twenty-five out of a possible twenty-five, or five perfect

shots. "I haven't done any shooting for years," he said, "but I used to be a fair shot. Now you young fellows go to it and show us some good marksmanship."

"It is not always safe to believe," adds the Monterey Rookie, "that a man is not the owner of several marksman badges just because he wears glasses and don't wear the badges. Also Martin D. Sibert, who is a 'rookie,' strenuously denies that he tipped off the conspiracy to Major Hilton, who in turn tipped it off to Colonel Perkins, just because Sibert is the son of Brig. Gen. W. L. Sibert, camp commander, and sympathizes with the Regular Army."

TESTING THE FEDERAL MILITIA OATH.

The first steps in what will probably prove to be an historic military legal case took place in the Federal Court in Boston, Mass., on Aug. 10, when Judge Dodge gave a decision in favor of Alexander M. Emerson, a Boston architect and member of Troop B, 1st Squadron, Cavalry, M.V.M. Following the call of the President on June 18 Private Emerson declined to take the six years' oath prescribed by the National Defense Act on the ground that it would seriously interfere with his business. On his refusal he was allowed to return to his home, but later he was informed by the War Department that his refusal to take the oath did not release him from his obligation to obey the order of the President regarding military duty. On Aug. 3 Private Emerson went to the state camp at Framingham, Mass., to inquire as to his status under this War Department order. He was asked to give his name and company and declined, whereupon he was placed in the guard tent.

Emerson's lawyer then filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that his client was illegally detained by the military authorities at the state camp. Counsel maintained that the National Defense Act abolished the state Militia by incorporating it in the National Guard, and that the act specifically states that no Militia will be recognized except such as is organized under the terms of the act. Since the National Defense Act provides a new oath, which Emerson declined to take, counsel maintained that his client was no longer subject to military authority, as the act superseded all previous laws relating to the Militia.

The case was considered of sufficient moment by the War Department to be represented in the preparation of the case for the Government, and Major Samuel T. Ansell, U.S.A., J.A.G. Dept., went to Boston for this purpose. Major Ansell informed the U.S. District Attorney that the only state where the enlistment contract signed by the men of the National Guard contained the clause "to obey the President" was Kansas, and that the National Guard of that state would have been the only men eligible for service on the border unless the oath under the National Defense Act was taken by the National Guard in the other states. On Aug. 11 Judge Dodge released Emerson and the Government immediately filed a notice of appeal. It will be October probably before the next step in the case will be reached in the Circuit Court of Appeals, and as it is expected that the case will be carried up to the Supreme Court it will be next spring before the case will reach that tribunal. Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, J.A.G., U.S.A., has decided that this action was of such far-reaching importance that an effort will be made to expedite the case in the higher courts. Judge Dodge said:

"To my mind the question turns particularly upon Sec. 57 and 58 and the provisions of Sec. 70 of the National Defense Act. * * * I am unable to regard these provisions of Sec. 70 in any other light than as inconsistent with so much of the Dick bill as related to members of the old National Guard serving under contracts like Emerson's, and so much of the Dick bill as did apply to them before June 3, 1916, I must regard as repealed by the new act. It may be further added that it is not shown in this case that Emerson has ever had offered to him any enlistment contract or any other oath than the six-year contract and the oath prescribed by Sec. 70. It may be added further that no attempt was made on behalf of the state of Massachusetts or its officers to hold Emerson for service under his existing enlistment contract. The evidence tending to show that state officers informed him that no further attendance by him was required I regard as competent and so rule. I regard it further as tending to show that the state, beyond question, asserts no claim to further service under the call of the President by the applicant."

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

Thomas Stockham Baker, Ph.D., headmaster of Tome School, Port Deposit, Md., who in the Evening Sun of Baltimore discusses the subject of "Universal Military Training and the Schools," reaches these conclusions:

"Two years ago, or even a year ago, if anyone had advocated universal military training he would have been looked at with suspicion. Now, I believe, the American public is ready to listen patiently to a discussion of this subject. The growth in the sentiment for preparedness in the last twelve months has been marvelous. A great deal of the feeling of national helplessness has come about through the danger of complication with European nations. The several crises that we have had with Germany have made nearly all Americans feel that something ought to be done to build up our military establishment, but I believe that the present difficulties with Mexico will do more to bring home to Americans the necessity of providing a more scientific and more modern method of building up an army than anything that has occurred since the Civil War. It already appears that the Militia system is not suited to meet an emergency, and this is likely to become increasingly obvious. Many of the men who are now on the border could serve the needs of their country much better if they were at home. Many of them cannot be spared from the important work which they are doing in their business and their professions. They are making sacrifices which the Government should not demand unless the crisis were much graver than it appears to be. This condition should certainly result in finding some more rational means of creating an army, and it seems to me that the most equitable and practical method would consist in some form of universal military service."

"The camp for schoolboys which was held this year at Fort Terry, on Plum Island, and which has just come to an end, is one of the most important things that have been done in this country in the direction of preparedness. I believe that the fine results that have obtained in every way will make it apparent that camps of this kind should be established in every part of the United States. I believe that the discipline which the boys at

Fort Terry have received and the improvement in their physique which has been shown will make teachers and parents feel that this kind of training may be a very valuable aid in educating boys."

MORE LIGHT ON JUTLAND FIGHT.

Commenting upon Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's report of the battle of Jutland, the London Engineer says: "But if the report gives us but little greater knowledge of the battle of Jutland as a whole, it does give us a little inner knowledge about the handling of our fleet and of the men and material that compose it. Several ships attained speeds that had never before been reached, thus showing very clearly their high state of steaming efficiency. Failures in material were conspicuous by their absence, and several instances are reported of magnificent work on the part of the engine room departments of injured ships. This means that even under the great stress of an unending vigil, day and night, winter and summer, the machinery of our fighting ships has been kept up to a pitch of excellence which is unsurpassable. In earlier actions there have been mishaps of one kind and another of a more or less serious nature."

"But apart from these facts, we have one or two statements in the report which throw some light on recent developments. Of these the most remarkable is that concerning the action of the Marlborough. This ship commenced at 6:17 p.m. by firing seven salvos at a ship of the Kaiser class, then engaged a cruiser, and again a battleship, and at 6:54 she was hit by a torpedo and took up a considerable list to starboard, but reopened at 7:03 p.m. at a cruiser, and at 7:12 p.m. fired fourteen rapid salvos at a ship of the König class, hitting her frequently until she turned out of the line. The manner in which this effective fire was kept up in spite of the disadvantages due to the injury caused by the torpedo was most creditable to the ship and a very fine example to the squadron." This, when one remembers the destruction wrought by torpedoes on older vessels, is a remarkable record, and would seem to indicate that in our later battleships protection against underwater attack has been greatly improved. The freedom with which the torpedo was used by both sides is another notable fact, but it is extremely difficult to tell from the report of the battle if it was more destructive than the gun. Several ships blew up, but apparently rather as the result of fires caused by shot and shell than by underwater attack. We have endeavored to estimate the number of hits scored by torpedoes, but the task is not easy. As far, however, as we can see, ten of our torpedoes found targets in important enemy ships. A hit credited by Sir John to the Moresby was remarkable; the torpedo was fired apparently at a range of about 14,000 yards, say eight miles, and eight minutes later a ship in the line at which it aimed was struck. If this was not remarkable luck it was fabulously clever shooting. It is worth noticing, too, that submarines seem to have taken little effective part in the action.

"Machinery mishaps were, as Sir John reports, conspicuous by their absence, and the only instance mentioned is that of the steering gear of the Warspite, which, owing to an accident, jammed and apparently turned the ship full into the enemy's fire. By skilful handling she was brought out of a dangerous position. Looking at the action as a whole from the technical side, two facts seem to stand out with particular prominence: they are, first, the great number of torpedoes fired, at long ranges be it noted, and, secondly, the success of the gun. How far our armoring is effective we have no means of knowing, as not a word is said in the report that throws any light upon it. The fact that our lightly armored ships suffered most is in this case no criterion, as the German navy beat a hasty retreat when our battle fleet appeared. Of the six ships we lost all save destroyers were cruisers, and several of them of a comparatively old type. The Queen Mary, the biggest of the six, was about three years old; she had eight 13.5 guns and was 'modern' in every respect. Her loss is the most serious."

THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

(From Our French Correspondent.)

Paris, July 26, 1916.

The Franco-British attack on the Somme differs in several important respects from previous French offensive attempts in Artois and Champagne, and may safely be expected to give in time substantial results. The superiority in heavy ordnance and ammunition supply is, for the first time, overwhelmingly on the French side, the rail and road transport system being ideal in contrast with the situation at Verdun, where the French are in this respect greatly handicapped. The Allies have also uncontested numerical advantages, and also moral. The stubborn Kronprinz has sacrificed well over half a million men before Verdun for the sake of "bleeding to death" the principal enemy, France, and that he succeeded in doing so had been repeatedly asserted. But unaware of so damaging a fact, the soldiers of General Foch have captured 15,000 prisoners and 100 square kilometers of fortifications in twenty days, and leaped forward at such a rate that they have had to be stopped, waiting for their brave British allies to come into line.

Never yet had an advance been pushed forward so rapidly and at so light a cost, this being due to the novel tactics employed and to the measures adopted to minimize losses. The German practice of forcing on results whatever the price paid, France with her limited numbers cannot afford. Joffre and his lieutenants are economizers of men, and this virtue of theirs will tell in the end. The attacking infantry, for instance, is no longer risked in a mad, headlong rush against barbed wire fences. It is instructed never to trespass beyond the zone that may be pounded to atoms by the big gun. Should a part of the enemy fortification be found to have escaped destruction the assault is momentarily stopped, infantrymen lying down while the artillery is completing its work. Prudence has replaced inconsiderate dash, making offensive less costly than defense.

The battle on the Somme, which is part of the decisive Allied drive, is meant not so much to capture territory and cities as to gradually destroy the German army, that requires yet a lot of beating, though its former superiority for numbers and matériel has gone forever. Slow but sure progress is expected on the Somme, all the more so as the Fatherland, deprived of the benefit of interior lines by the necessity of resisting on all fronts at the same time, is now fighting with much diminished

strength and hopes, as is admitted by all military students.

FIGHTING WITH COLD STEEL.

The prestige of the arme blanche, which had somewhat suffered from the multiplication of machine guns, is being revived as the result of stubborn hand-to-hand contests on European battlefields in narrow trenches, which are the concluding phase of every infantry attack. The bayonet—and to a smaller extent the hand grenade—is the ultima ratio in trench warfare; and only an infantry thoroughly practiced in the art of hand-to-hand fighting can hope to retain the conquests secured through superior artillery fire. Similarly, in the rapid counter-attacks launched forward with a view to recapturing lost ground cold steel is the main argument. It is proficiency with the bayonet which has enabled the French making up for the superiority of the German heavy ordnance in the Verdun sector.

As is well known to students of history, Frenchmen have all along been believers in the virtue of l'arme blanche as being the infantry weapon par excellence. A few years before the war (1911) a noted army commander declared: "The duty of officers is to develop the innate offensive qualities of our men, to utilize the *furia francaise*. Bayonet fencing must receive first consideration in the training of infantry. Alone it can form fearless combatants."

The celebrated General Pétain, himself an athlete of exceptional strength, shares these views and encourages the formation of "groupes d'assaut" made up of picked men specially trained. In all depots and cantonments bayonet fencing has become a favorite sport, patronized both by the military authorities and a powerful civilian association, the "Combat à la baionnette" Committee, which also extends its propaganda to school battalions and to Allied troops in France. The fine Russian infantry in Camp de Mailly has given remarkable display of expert bayonet work after the latest French methods. Russian generals are nearly as enthusiastic of the arme blanche as the French. They remember the great Suvorov's precept: "Projectiles are mad; the bayonet alone is wise and accurate." Thus is the most antiquated weapon remaining a necessary complement to the monster ordnance that has revolutionized warfare in other respects.

J. B. GAUTREAU.

ADMIRAL DEWEY APPROVES OF DANIELS.

George Creel publishes in the New York World of Sunday, Aug. 20, an interview with Admiral Dewey, in which the Admiral is reported as saying:

"The attacks that have been made upon the Navy are as false as many of them are shameful. It is not a junk heap. There is no demoralization. Both in material and personnel we are more efficient to-day than ever before. Our ships are as good as any, our officers are as good as any, and our enlisted men are the finest in the world."

"It is true that we have not enough ships or enough men. But navies are not built in a day. It was between 1906 and 1909 that Germany passed us and that we commenced to lose rank as a naval Power. This is in no sense a criticism of Administrations. Congress, after all, expresses public sentiment in large degree, and the reason we dropped was because the people wanted the drop. The recommendations of the General Board went unheeded because they were not backed up by public opinion. Until 1914 people were thinking in terms of world peace. It is different to-day, and it is to-day that should concern us."

Of the Senate Navy bill he said: "This is the best bill ever passed by either House of any Congress. It takes the five-year program of the General Board and changes it into a three-year program. If passed it will restore us to second place and enable the United States to meet on equal terms any Power in the world, save one. Given this increase, given the ships and men that this bill provides, and the United States, as never before, will be a peace power, able at all times to protect and to advance its standards. Every cent appropriated by this bill is payment on an insurance policy."

"Tell me, Admiral Dewey," and I braced myself for the momentous question: "Has Secretary Daniels demoralized the Navy?"

"Bosh!" The exclamation was one of disgust and indignation. "Facts and figures tell their own story. The Navy was five thousand short of the number of enlisted men allowed by law; over six thousand have been added, although more rigid examinations have forced the rejection of five out of every six. Only fifty-two per cent. of honorably discharged seamen were re-enlisting. For more than a year about ninety per cent. have re-enlisted. Desertions have been cut in half and discipline has been improved to an extent that has permitted the restoration of a prison ship and a disciplinary barracks to normal uses. No, sir, the Navy is not demoralized, and those who make the charge are guilty of falsehood and misrepresentation."

WHEN IS PROMOTION EQUALIZED?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Vacancies in the grades of major and captain of Field Artillery are not being filled at this writing. It is understood that these vacancies are being held open to provide for officers to be transferred from other arms of the Service in order to equalize promotion. The question arises: When is promotion equalized?

The facts are that Infantry first lieutenants are being promoted who have had no more service as first lieutenants than those in the Field Artillery, who are being held back. Cavalry first lieutenants are being promoted who have had less service in that grade than those in the Field Artillery, who are not allowed to advance. And, finally, in the Coast Artillery lieutenants are being promoted who have less service as first lieutenants and less total service than those in the Field Artillery. Those who are to be reduced approximately thirty files for no other reason than that they are Field Artillery officers. This is the condition now. It will be much worse when the transfer of Infantry, Cavalry and Coast Artillery officers into Field Artillery actually takes place. Is this equalization of promotion?

The last Field Artillery first lieutenant to be promoted entered the Service at the same time and was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant at the same time as the number next following. Now by an arbitrary ruling the one is promoted and the other must mark time thirty files through no fault of his own. Is this the way promotion is to be equalized?

It would seem that so long as officers of any grade in all arms are promoted with approximately the same

amount of service in that grade any attempt at equalization would result in injustice.

FIELD.

THE MILITARY PROBLEM IN MEXICO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Our Government is and has been confronted with a grave military problem in Mexico. We have observed the efforts put forth to solve this problem and offer our comments upon so much as has been presented.

Our Government has considered it a duty to take sides in the controversies that have caused such bitter strife in that country. After extending the glad hand to Villa, it turned its back upon him and hastened his downfall. Our would-be friends were converted into bitter enemies. It did not require a Solomon to see that this would be the result of our meddling. Being a great nation we did what was right without fear, favor or affection. The lofty motives which inspired our Government were lost upon our erstwhile friend—Pancho. His crude mind has evidently not progressed beyond the law of "an eye for an eye." He could not appreciate the fact that while we loved Villa we loved Mexico more. Our border towns and ranchers soon felt the sting of his displeasure. Our new love—Carranza—was unable to protect us from the depredations of his rival. Pancho's revenge finally passed the limit of human endurance. Something had to be done to stop the murderers and robbers who operated against us from their base in Mexico. Our Army was ordered to go after and punish them wherever found. Carranza was not considered, the idea being to start the expedition and then treat with him. The bandits were to be punished in spite of any and all opposition. Everybody recognized that our Army had tackled a difficult proposition, that we were up against the proverbial "flea in the haystack" situation. We all knew, however, that when Uncle Sam put his hand to the plow there was no turning back. Villa's band couldn't run fast enough, but for Mexicans they made a good record toward the South Pole.

At first Carranza offered no active opposition to the pursuit, he even made a pretense of joining in, but he did not fail to offer such objections as would necessarily limit the advance of our columns. He refused to allow us to ship supplies over the railroads and forbade our entering the towns. His forces were quietly and quickly concentrated near our line of advance. When every thing was ready, the passive attitude was abandoned and our commander, General Pershing, received his orders or ultimatum to move neither to the South, East or West. The American expedition was at an end. There was nothing to do but go home. Naturally, General Pershing could not take this view of the matter. He firmly but politely told the Mexican commander that the American forces would be used according to American and not Mexican ideas.

We now have a brand new situation. Villa and his bands are safe. To reach them our men must pass by Carranza's troops, and this they are forbidden to do. The fight at Carrizal was the logical outcome of this situation. That such an occurrence was inevitable could and should have been foreseen. The Mexican government stands squarely behind its commander, Gomez, and notifies the world that he acted according to his orders. Our Government passes the matter over with the remark that it was an affair of subordinates. Why is this any more an affair of subordinates for the Americans than the Mexicans. Suppose Pershing had moved his whole command to Carrizal would there not have been the same justification for the attack? Is it because only a few were killed that we ignore the principle?

Carranza as a military man is worthy of our respect. He kept silent when unable to offer resistance. He spoke when his forces were ready to carry out his orders. His decision was clean and clear cut. He stands squarely behind his subordinates. He was not bluffing when he issued his ultimatum. He is a man of action, and his deeds should give him great prestige with his people.

The mission of our forces in Mexico is at an end. To keep them there longer under present conditions will be a great mistake and will entail needless expense and suffering. They can do no good and are in a faulty position in case our differences with that government are ever settled by our armed forces. Our political and military departments should get together. The loss of prestige by ignoring such affairs as that at Carrizal should not be allowed to happen. If we do not mean business we should at least keep out of danger.

There is a strong suspicion that some one has bungled, and that the party is much nearer Washington than the Mexican border.

DARCY.

A TEST IN CAVALRY TRAINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As showing a remarkable feat in training Cavalry, I wish to cite the case of the 1st Illinois Cavalry which arrived at Brownsville about July 1. About July 8 their horses commenced to arrive. These horses were purchased by the Government in stockyards and on ranches. They were from five to eight years old and in most cases had received no training as saddle horses. On Aug. 9, this regiment was reviewed by the district commander. On that day 235 of these horses had had four weeks' training, 224 three weeks' training, 288 two weeks' training. Out of a total number of 747 horses, 16 died and 83 were sick of shipping fever; 648 participated in the review. The review was in line of platoon columns, the regiment afterwards passing in column of platoons at a walk and a trot. The review in every way was correctly executed, the alignments and distances being exact, a showing that a Regular regiment would have been quite well satisfied with.

The results shown by this inspection and review demonstrate unusual judgment in handling and training men and horses and a great deal of very hard work. The colonel of this regiment is Milton J. Foreman, the inspector-instructor Capt. George Grunert, 3d Cav., U.S. Army.

What has been accomplished with this regiment is so unusual, in my opinion, that it deserves a place in your columns. It is a demonstration of what can be done by using expert methods.

JAMES PARKER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

CHEVRONS OF THE NON-COM. STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

When the color and cloth of the uniform of the Army is changed, as contemplated, it seems that it would be the proper time to standardize the chevrons of the non-commissioned staff officers. At present it is practically impossible for an inexperienced person to tell the relative

rank of non-commissioned officers by the chevrons worn, as there is no system in their design. It is suggested that each grade have a distinctive design, as is now the case with officers' insignia of rank. The special duty performed by the non-commissioned officer could be indicated, if desired, by appropriate insignia inside the mark of rank. The following designs for the different grades are suggested:

Grade 12, three stars above and a wreath below the insignia indicating the special duty performed; Grade 13, two stars above and a wreath below the insignia indicating the special duty performed; Grade 14, one star above and a wreath below the insignia indicating the special duty performed; Grade 15, three chevrons above and a wreath below the insignia indicating the special duty performed.

If a method similar to that above outlined is followed any man, even though inexperienced, could readily distinguish the rank (or grade) of the non-commissioned officer.

L. N. WOERNER, Q.M. Corps.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Lieut. and Mrs. Abram Claude, U.S.N., have a cottage at Virginia Beach, Va., this summer, where they are spending several months.

Mrs. Walter S. Crosley, wife of Lieutenant Commander Crosley, U.S.N., is registered at the Hill Top Inn, Newport, R.I.

P.A. Paymr. Lewis W. Jennings, U.S.N., sailed on board the Noordam from New York for Rotterdam, via Falmouth, on Aug. 10.

Comdr. and Mrs. Noble E. Irwin, U.S.N., have been taking a motor trip through the Adirondacks, with Bar Harbor, Me., as their objective point.

Capt. James Hamilton, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Hamilton, of East Orange, N.J., were recently at Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point, N.Y.

Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N., has returned to Indianapolis, Md., after a month's stay in the Yosemite Valley and in Yellowstone Park.

Major and Mrs. Roger Brooke, U.S.A., have arrived in Washington from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and have taken the residence 3218 Nineteenth street.

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey are spending the season at Atlantic City, N.J., where they are enjoying the motoring along the Jersey coast.

Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller has returned to the navy yard, Philadelphia, to join Colonel Waller, U.S.M.C., after a visit at Jamestown, R.I., and several days in New York.

Major Colin G. Ross, U.S.A., entertained members of the polo teams who had been playing at the Point Judith Club last week, at his cottage at Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Capt. and Mrs. Pelham Davis Glassford, U.S.A., reached San Francisco Aug. 12 from Schofield Barracks. They will be several weeks with Mrs. Glassford's parents, Col. and Mrs. Guy Carleton, at No. 1, the Presidio.

Gen. and Mrs. Medorem Crawford, U.S.A., have taken possession of their Nineteenth street residence in Washington, which they have rented for the past few years. Miss Delores Crawford is at Chelsea, N.J.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. John C. Boyd, U.S.N., and their son, Mr. Walker Boyd, left Washington on Aug. 8 for Banff, Canada. Mr. Worth Bagley Daniels, son of the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied them.

Gen. and Mrs. Samuel M. Mansfield, U.S.A., are spending the summer at the Breakwater Court, Kennebunkport, Me. Mrs. Walter B. Hubbard and Mr. Livingston Mansfield, sister and brother of General Mansfield, joined them there recently.

Mrs. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, wife of Dr. Magruder, U.S.N., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Kent Robottom, wife of Lieutenant Robottom, U.S.N., at her cottage at Jamestown, R.I., after having spent several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Newton Gulick at Bar Harbor, Me.

Mrs. William B. Caperton, wife of Rear Admiral Caperton, U.S.N., attended the opening day of the Newport tennis tournament on Aug. 14. Miss Marguerite Caperton was among the guests at the dance given by Mrs. Joshua Willard for Miss Dorothy Willard on Aug. 14. Miss Elizabeth Fechteler, daughter of Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler, U.S.N., was also a guest.

Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie were dinner hosts at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 12. Capt. Hugh Rodman, commanding the U.S.S. New York, was host at a dinner on board ship on Aug. 14. Mrs. William Lee Pryor, wife of Lieutenant Commander Pryor, U.S.N., arrived at the Naval Training Station on Aug. 12 to visit her father, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight.

Mrs. Robert P. Guiler, wife of Lieutenant Guiler, U.S.N., is with her mother, Mrs. Ben Pilson and the Misses Pilson at Dixville Notch, White Mountains. Other Navy people who are summering in the White Mountains are Rear Admiral John M. Hawley, U.S.N., who has as his guest at Whitefield, N.H., Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson. Lieut. and Mrs. Fletcher C. Starr are at Peckets at Sugar Hill, N.H., for a brief stay.

Lieut. (J.G.) Dennis Edwin Kemp, U.S.N., has assumed charge of the Navy recruiting depot at Dallas, Texas. This is his native state and old home town, and he is being heartily welcomed. Lieutenant Kemp's brother, Prof. J. F. Kemp, is Superintendent of Public Schools for Navajo county, with headquarters at Holbrook, Ariz. At Holbrook the snake dance held each year, about Aug. 26, will be duly observed this month by the Moqui tribe of Indians. The Moqui reservation is situated about ninety miles from this place, in Kremo Cañon. Many of the older Army officers who have had Arizona stations will recall Antonio Apache, a full-blooded Apache Indian, who spent many years at school, finally graduating with honor at Yale. Antonio had many friends among the officers and was often a welcome guest at their homes at Fort Apache.

"Chicago is sorry to have Col. Dan E. McCarthy leave for Washington," says the Chicago Daily Journal of Aug. 15, "but glad to have the War College get the services of so unusual and capable a man. McCarthy is that rare creature, a quartermaster enthusiast. Others admit that 'an army moves on its belly'—McCarthy proceeds to smooth the path. He studies the proper loading of an army truck with as much zeal as Krupp ever brought to the casting of cannon. He waxes as enthusiastic over an improvement in camp sanitation as an astronomer over a new telescope. He knows more ways of getting food to the front at a pinch than there are methods of removing the epidermis from a cat; and yet, with all his specialized learning and interest, he is a thorough soldier in the old-fashioned sense of the word. It is not necessary to wish him success, but one cannot help doing it. May he have all the opportunities that can come to a soldier in time of peace."

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant is staying in Pittsfield, Mass.

Mrs. H. B. Lockwood has returned to the Villa, Easton, Talbot county, Md.

A daughter was born to Major and Mrs. Alexander T. Ovenshine, 7th U.S. Inf., at Fort Slocum, N.Y., on Aug. 18, 1916.

Mrs. William Meade Coulling, widow of Major Coulling, U.S.A., will spend the next month at the home of her mother, Mrs. Armistead T. M. Rust, at Leesburg, Va.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood visited the United States Artillery camp of instruction at Tobyhanna, Pa., on Aug. 18 and made an address to the officers and men.

A picture of Lieut. George S. Patton, U.S.A., taking a hurdle built of adobe blocks at the American soldiers' field day in Mexico, appeared in the New York Times of Aug. 20.

Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, of Governors Island, accompanied by Miss Anna Fitzsimons, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, registered at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, N.Y., for the week of Aug. 17.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Charles H. T. Lowndes were guests of Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie at Newport, R.I. Col. and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley were also at Newport, guests of Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray.

Mrs. C. W. Kennedy, wife of Colonel Kennedy, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., who left Washington in July on a month's automobile tour through New England and New York state, spent a few days at Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Paul Morris, who are stationed at Caroza, Panama, with the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, will be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Alexander S. Williams, U.S.M.C., at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, West Indies.

Gen. and Mrs. Frank Thorp, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., are spending the summer at the Bellevue, Intervale, N.H. General Thorp was recently appointed one of the wardens of the Episcopal church at North Conway, N.H.

Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U.S.A., is spending some time at the Baltimore Inn, Cape May, N.J. Rear Admiral Edwin C. Pendleton, U.S.N., has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Blythe, of Philadelphia, at their cottage at Cape May.

(Continued on a later page.)

NATIONAL GUARD IN FEDERAL SERVICE.

FUNSTON REPORTS ON GULF STORM.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston's first report on the hurricane from the Gulf of Mexico that swept over the camp at Brownsville on the night of Aug. 18 stated that the maximum wind was estimated at sixty miles an hour; that five inches of rain fell in twelve hours, and that trains were twelve to eighteen hours late. Many tents were blown down, but there was no serious damage. A second message from General Funston said: "Severe wind and rains close to lower Rio Grande Valley. All camps flooded from Brownsville to Mission. General Parker reports that he has obtained shelter in town for all troops camped at Brownsville. Press reports state similar arrangements being made at other points."

The third and latest message from General Funston forwarded the following report from Brig. Gen. James Parker at Brownsville: "Hurricane at Brownsville; bad wind, for fifty miles per hour; at San Benito seventy-five miles per hour; at Harlingen same; at Llano-Grande moderate. Much rainfall. Camps at Brownsville all flooded, particularly in Iowa regiment. Virginia and Illinois regiments better drained. Inspected personally Iowa and Virginia regiments during height of storm. Ten per cent. of tents blown down, also eight of ten newly-erected and partly erected kitchens. Can be raised at little expense. Damages to tents and kitchens slight. Spirit of troops fine. Illinois regiment practically no damage."

"Colonel Bullard, at San Benito, reports at five o'clock, half of the tents were leveled, also most of kitchens. The regiments then marched in an orderly fashion to town, where they were quartered in public buildings. Estimates damage considerable, probably covered by \$2,000. Camps at Llano-Grande got off easily, very little damage. Much discomfort due to flooding of certain regiments. Damage at Donna Mercedes, Ringgold and Minor, slight. Total damage estimated \$5,000 to \$10,000. Total casualties, minor, three. No reports from New York division."

NEW YORK.

Major Chauncey Matlock, Capt. Eugene F. Lohr, 2d Field Art., N.Y., and Capt. George F. Towle, 7th Inf., N.Y., on duty at McAllen, Texas, are among the officers who have recently sent in their resignations.

A Federal paymaster appeared in the New York camp on Aug. 18 with \$50,000 for the 14th and 71st Infantry, pay for the former and June and July for the latter. The 71st was paid in the rain at Monte Christo.

The 14th and 71st Infantry regiments got the full force of the storm of Aug. 18 while encamped eighteen miles to the northwest of McAllen, but the men, hardened under three days of hiking, never lost cheerfulness. The 3d Regiment, which hiked on Aug. 18 from McAllen to Mission, found its camp untenable, and it had to move into the camp of the 14th Infantry.

Only five men out of the 1,200 men in the 23d Infantry were in the hospital according to a recent letter from Chaplain Cadman.

Thirty-eight more men in the 2d, 3d, 7th, 12th, 14th, 71st and 74th Infantry regiments and the Cavalry regiment left the camps at McAllen, Texas, on Aug. 22 for New York city. They will proceed to Fort Hamilton, where they will be discharged from United States service under the dependents' provision. Previously they were compelled to go to Camp Whitman, but as the mobilization camp now is deserted, all discharges will be made from Fort Hamilton.

NEW JERSEY.

Mrs. John W. Loveland, wife of Major Loveland, of the 5th Infantry of New Jersey, on duty at Douglas, Ariz., has sent down a big shipment of mandolins, guitars, harmonicas, Jew's harps, bones, accordions and other instruments and the men in Company F from Englewood, have organized a musical troupe. The entire troupe serenaded Col. Albert A. Van Walraven in his quarters a few nights ago, and while there may have been a lack of harmony there was no lack of enthusiasm.

Secretary of State Thomas F. Martin, of New Jersey, announced on Aug. 16 that he will establish election

headquarters at Douglas, Ariz., where 5,000 New Jersey National Guardsmen on border duty will be able to cast their ballots at the New Jersey party primary elections in September and at the general election in November. The headquarters will be in charge of experienced election officers sent from this state.

Capt. Alexander MacGlashan, of Company A, Jersey City, was elected major of the 4th New Jersey Infantry in place of Henry Lohman, now lieutenant colonel at Douglas, Ariz., on Aug. 18.

Corpl. Paul Herman, of Battery A, of East Orange, died at Douglas on Aug. 19 at the base hospital. On the same day a terrific whirlwind of sand hit the camp of the 5th New Jersey Infantry, wrecking buildings and slightly injuring several Guardsmen. As the two frame mess and kitchen buildings were blown down, John M. Hattersley, a cook, was caught under the debris. He was trying to save Sergt. Frederick Dury from falling timbers.

Capt. William O'G. Quinby, surgeon of the 1st Squadron, has resigned his commission and expects to return to his home in Newark as soon as the papers are approved and his successor qualifies. Four discharges for physical disability have further reduced the ranks of the 1st Infantry. The men released are Corpl. Walter B. Donahue, of Company B; Cook Kenneth Bowby and Pvts. John W. Samuel, of Company C, and Louis Pitrie, of Company F. Men discharged under the Dependency Act, or at expiration of service, hereafter will be mustered out at Fort du Pont, Del.

Two motor ambulances for the 1st Squadron have arrived from New Jersey. They are the gift of Mrs. Charles Bradley, of Morristown, N.J., who joined with friends of hers in their purchase.

WITH THE NEW ENGLAND TROOPS.

Governor McCall, of Massachusetts, is making preparations for the officers and men of the M.V.M. to vote if they stay on the border until Election Day. The Governor is strongly of the opinion that provision should be made to have their votes cast and counted. The Constitution of Massachusetts does not permit voting for state officers outside the state, but there are Presidential electors, one Senator, and sixteen Representatives in Congress to be chosen, and the Legislature has the power to provide for extra-territorial voting for candidates for these offices.

Colonel Reeves, of the 1st Vermont Infantry, is congratulating his men over the deserted look of the hospital at Camp Shafter, Eagle Pass, Texas. At present there is not a single case of serious illness in camp. Regimental Comsy. Sergt. Leon H. Boyd has been appointed second lieutenant.

A new system for caring for rejected men went into effect among the Connecticut troops at Nogales, Ariz., on Aug. 17, when a man who had been turned down at the physical examination received an order for his transportation and was told he would be discharged from the Service at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. Hitherto the men have received cash transportation and have been discharged at Nogales.

The first Massachusetts soldier to die on the border was Pvt. Thomas J. Fox, of Attleboro, member of Co. I, 5th Regiment. He died on Aug. 16 in the base hospital at Fort Bliss, following an unsuccessful operation for appendicitis.

Governor Marcus H. Holcomb, of Connecticut, announced on Aug. 22 that he would call a special session of the General Assembly during the second week in September, at which action will be taken to allow the Connecticut Militiamen now at the border to vote at the forthcoming Presidential election.

The men of the Light Artillery, M.V.M., complained to Senator Weeks in Washington that they had received only \$6 since they went to the border two months ago. Senator Weeks said: "I also am informed that the same applies to other Massachusetts and some of the Pennsylvania troops. I shall take the matter up with the War Department at once."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Word received at division headquarters indicates that the War Department regards military work as of too great an importance to excuse any of the officers for public or civic duties. E. Lowrey Humes, U.S. District Attorney at Pittsburgh, will not be permitted to go back there to conduct the Government's fight to collect a million or more dollars in fines from brewing interests, nor will Archibald W. Powell, retiring Auditor General of Pennsylvania, be allowed to go back to the state capital, even for a few days, at this time. The entire Artillery and Cavalry regiments of the Pennsylvania N.G. received pay on Aug. 17 for the whole period between the mobilization call and the end of July. Owing to a violent wind and rain storm on Aug. 20 Major General Clement, in command of the Pennsylvania division, decided to abandon camp and locate his division on higher ground.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

After weeks of hard work the 3d Infantry of the District of Columbia under canvas at Camp Ordway, near Washington, reached the minimum strength mark on Aug. 14, when 918 effective men were reported on the rolls by Capt. E. W. Fullam, adjutant of the regiment. This number, however, is far below war strength. Pvt. Harold B. Wesley, Co. F, 3d Inf., accidentally shot and killed James Spaulding, of Company D. Spaulding was a prisoner in the guard house. Wesley, the guard, was on duty outside, according to officers. He had his rifle across his lap, and in some manner it went off, probably through the release of the "lock." The guard, according to officers, did not seem to realize that his own gun had gone off, until he saw Spaulding, who was sitting on his cot, double up and fall to the floor. The man was immediately rushed to the regimental infirmary, where first aid was applied until the arrival of the ambulance which removed him to Fort Myer where he died.

Over a hundred shots were exchanged across the international line about a mile west of Naco, Ariz., on Aug. 19 between patrols belonging to the colored troops from the District of Columbia and a party on the Mexican side. The Militiamen say they halted some Mexicans who attempted to cross the line. In answer to the challenge the Mexicans fired. The only casualty was the wounding of a Mexican who had tried to cross. He is now a prisoner in the camp of colored troops.

ILLINOIS.

Governor Edward F. Dunne, of Illinois, spent Aug. 14, 15 and 16 visiting the National Guard troops from his state now in camp at San Antonio and Brownsville, Texas. On the night of Aug. 16 the Governor lined up with the enlisted men of headquarters company, 1st Illinois Field Artillery, at the mess tent, was served the regular evening meal and sat down and ate it with the men.

In the issue of the 1st Illinois Cavalryman for Aug. 12 there is a description of a review of the Regulars and the National Guard in the Brownsville district by Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., who wrote a letter to Colonel Forman, 1st Illinois Cav., the same day con-

gratulating him and the regiment on the remarkable showing made.

THE SOUTHERN TROOPS.

The 1st Field Hospital of the Louisiana National Guard, consisting of sixty-five men with their equipment, under command of Major O. L. Pothier, which has been stationed at Camp Stafford, La., since the Louisiana troops began to mobilize, the latter part of June last, left Aug. 6 for San Benito, Texas, for duty.

Co. A, Engrs., Texas N.G., was recently mustered into the Federal service at Port Arthur, Texas.

Mobilization of the South Carolina National Guard was completed with the arrival at El Paso, Texas, on Aug. 14 of a troop of Cavalry from Charleston and ambulance which went into camp with the two regiments of Infantry previously arrived.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has notified all its employees who are members of the National Guard in Federal service on the border that they will be expected to apply immediately for relief from duty and report back to work. A letter has been forwarded to each employee, in part as follows: "In view of the expressed willingness of the War Department to release Guardsmen upon whom relatives depend for support, and in view of the fact that the necessity for continued military service is now very much less urgent, this company feels that it has discharged its full duty to the Government and to its employees on leave of absence. You are requested, therefore, immediately to make application for release from military duty. Failure to make such application will be accepted as preference for military duty, and in such cases payments by this company will not be continued beyond Sept. 15, 1916."

The correspondent of a New York newspaper with the National Guard troops at McAllen, Texas, sent a despatch to his paper on Aug. 11 in which he stated that "Capt. G. S. Towle, Co. M, 7th Inf., a veteran of the Guard, found it convenient to resign. He had the choice of standing court-martial or resigning. It is understood that he chose to stand court-martial and resigned after the trial. No public announcement covered the outcome of the trial, however." Col. Willard C. Fisk, 7th Inf., N.G.N.Y., wrote the following letter to the newspaper, which was printed in its issue of Aug. 23: "The statements in this article in reference to the resignation of Captain Towle are utterly false in every particular. Captain Towle was not given the choice of court-martial or resigning; he did not stand court-martial and he did not resign after trial. No charges were ever presented against him or any charges considered. His resignation from the Service was presented for business and family reasons and was forwarded by me with regret. Your correspondent made no inquiry of any kind at these headquarters as to the truth of his statements before sending them to your paper, and as the article is grossly libelous I trust you will make such amends to a worthy officer as the circumstances permit."

Men of the National Guard belonging to the commands encamped at Columbus, N.M., are forbidden to act as press correspondents by orders from General Pershing issued on Aug. 18. Massachusetts and New Mexico Guardsmen who are newspaper men in civil life and had been acting as correspondents for home papers and other publications are affected by the new rule.

The House on Aug. 22 passed a committee resolution, H. Res. 326, directing the Secretary of War "if not incompatible with public interest, to inform the House how many members of the National Guard taken into the service of the United States in compliance with the President's order of June 18, 1916, are recruits without any previous military experience."

Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., has issued a statement to heads of departments concerning the discharge of members of the National Guard that reads: "The War Department has authorized the discharge of members of the National Guard who are employees of government contractors, such as superintendents, foremen, inspectors, or in other special skilled capacities on contracts with the United States, the loss of whose services would seriously hamper the contractors in the fulfillment of contracts with the War and Navy Departments for characteristically or distinctively war material. If you desire the discharge from the National Guard of any of your employees coming under the limitations prescribed by the War Department, please furnish this office with the following information: Name of employee, position of employee and nature of services performed for you; organizations of the National Guard to which employee is attached; reference to contract on which the services of said employee are necessary; nature of the material covered by the contract. A separate report should be submitted covering the names of employees attached to each National Guard organization and should be in the form of a certificate signed by some officer of your company."

NATIONAL GUARD DIVISION COMMANDERS.

Major General Funston gave out the tentative assignment of commanders of eight of the new divisions of the National Guard at San Antonio, Texas, on Aug. 21. They will have to be confirmed by the War Department, and definite assignments also must await the signing of the commissions of some of the commanders by the President. The divisional assignments follow:

Ninth, Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert; 10th, Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton; 11th, Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr.; 12th, Brig. Gen. H. A. Green; 13th, Brig. Gen. James Parker; 14th, Brig. Gen. Granger Adams; 15th, Brig. Gen. William A. Mann; 16th, Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer.

Headquarters of the commanders have not all been designated, but Generals Bell and Morton will be at El Paso, General Green at San Antonio, General Parker at Brownsville, General Mann at Laredo, and General Plummer at Nogales.

THE FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD.

Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, A.G. of the state of Florida, denies the accuracy of the statement that 600 out of the 1,100 men presented to the Government in the Florida regiment were discharged because of physical disability. General Foster in proof of this furnishes us with a report upon the mobilization of the Florida National Guard dated July 28, 1916. From this it appears that the number of enlisted men finally discharged for disability was only 354. As to this General Foster says: "A summary of these cases shows that 154 were rejected as being underweight, and that the disabilities of about fifty more were of temporary character, contracted after enlistment, answerable to treatment, and not such as would have caused their discharge from the Regular Army. In view of the well

known fact that the young men of Florida and the far Southern states are normally of slight build, the conclusion is unavoidable that many of these men who were found deficient in weight would have developed to proper standard with the regular exercise and routine of outdoor life which the duty in camp provided. There can be no question, however, that a rigid observance of the prescribed physical standards is in the public interest; which prompts the suggestion that the same provision should be made by the Federal Government for insuring the proper physical examination of recruits for the National Guard as in the Army."

The call of the President for the mobilization of the National Guard was dated June 18, 1916, and received by the Adjutant General of the Florida troops June 19. One regiment of Infantry was required of Florida, and the 2d Regiment selected had at that date forty-four officers and 635 enlisted men. Orders to recruit were issued at once and proposals for transportation invited. June 21 travel orders were issued and the regiment arrived at the mobilization camp on the following morning with forty officers and 1,063 enlisted men, excluding the detachments left behind for recruiting. The strength was increased to 1,375 within a few days after the arrival at camp, and by direction of the War Department the recruiting detachments were called, subsequent recruiting being through Federal agencies. "When," says the A.G., "it is considered that this regiment was distributed over the entire southern section of the state at thirteen separate posts, ranging from sixty to 532 miles distant from point of mobilization; that two new companies were formed within two days and the regiment recruited to nearly double its strength at the date of the call, these results will not be discreditable to the National Guard of Florida."

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO.

Major General Bliss, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Connor and Major Nolan, General Staff officers, left Columbus on Aug. 3 and visited all stations along the lines occupied by the punitive expedition in Mexico. They were accompanied by General Pershing and his chief of staff, Colonel Cabell, and aid, Lieutenant Collins, from Dublan, the expeditionary headquarters, to El Valle, one of the large camps in the Santa Maria Valley. General Bliss is said to have expressed himself as highly pleased with his visit and much impressed by the splendid work of the troops during the activities of the early weeks of the campaign. Upon his return to Columbus General Bliss sent General Pershing the following telegram:

"General Pershing, Dublan.

"In leaving to-night your jurisdiction as commander of the punitive expedition I and my officers thank you and all in your command for the many courtesies extended to us on our most interesting and instructive visit. I have telegraphed to the Secretary of War that your command is fit and ready for any service that can be required of it. I do not think that you could have gotten together a finer body of officers and men. I was greatly impressed by the manifest readiness of your command to maintain in the future, as it has in the past, the best traditions of service of the Regular Army.

"BLISS."

In reviewing the case of Pvt. Lee Rickman, Co. H, 24th Inf., recently tried for desertion from his regiment, now serving with the punitive expedition in Mexico, General Pershing, commenting upon the inadequacy of the sentence, remarks:

"The conditions surrounding this expedition are those of actual war. Having entered a foreign country in pursuit of irregular bands of outlaws from that country who had violated the territory of the United States, and having later encountered actual resistance from the armed forces of the de facto government, and being at present threatened by those forces, the circumstances of service in this campaign are clearly those of war. In accordance with this view and following a long line of precedents, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, in an opinion approved by the Secretary of War, has held that, as applied to this expedition, it is a 'time of war' within the meaning of the Articles of War. The mere formality of a declaration of war could add nothing to the seriousness of these conditions, and the absence of such declaration in no sense alters the fact of the existence of a state of war."

"Desertion in time of war is characterized in our law as the gravest crime which a soldier can commit against his Government. After two centuries of military experience it is still a capital offense. This crime is no less cowardly and no less disgraceful now than in past wars of the Republic, and it cannot be too strongly condemned nor too severely punished. There is little analogy between the crime of desertion in time of peace and in time of war. The prevalence of desertion in a field force destroys its efficiency, lowers its morale, heartens the enemy and strikes directly at the very success and safety of the enterprise. It dishonors the Army and brings the nation into discredit and ridicule before the world."

"The force of these principles must be brought home to this command. Courts-martial in this expedition should realize the gravity of the offense of desertion, and through their action they should teach enlisted men of the Army and our people at home the seriousness of the crime. Such punishment should be meted out to deserters as will cause all others to remember the sanctity of the soldier's oath and impress upon all that military service for the nation during war is the highest duty that a man can be called upon to perform."

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing held a review of the U.S. troops comprising the expeditionary force under his command at field headquarters in Mexico on Aug. 21. Five thousand infantrymen, cavalrymen and artillerymen, hardened by months of active service and re-equipped after their hardships, marched past General Pershing in the first grand review held since the troops crossed the frontier, March 15.

The War Department on Aug. 23 made public a brief telegram from Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, forwarded by Major Gen. Frederick Funston, revising his last report on the fight between Villa bandits and Carranza troops at Parral, and definitely stating that Pancho Villa is alive. The telegram reads: "My last report regarding the Villa attack on Parral now is reported incorrect. Villa had only a small following, and he avoided Parral and places occupied by Carranza troops. He was making his way south into Durango, and probably now is hiding in the mountains. Until recently Villa has been hiding since being driven to the mountains of Southern Chihuahua by our troops last April. His late attempt to obtain a following is reported as almost a total failure. The opinion seems general that Villa's

prestige is gone, and that he never again can become a serious factor in Mexican affairs."

MR. HAY ON THE ARTICLES OF WAR.

In the House of Representatives on Aug. 22 Mr. Hay made this explanation of his action regarding the new Articles of War:

"Mr. Speaker, the Articles of War constitute a code of criminal law which applies to all persons subject thereto, including many civilians as well as officers and enlisted men of the Army. The Articles of War nullify all of their civil rights in conflict therewith, including their right to trial by jury. This criminal code authorizes the infliction of penalties of all grades, including death, imprisonment, fines and forfeitures, deprivation of citizenship, dismissal from public office, and dishonorable discharge from the military service. Any of these penalties may be imposed by a court-martial composed of as few as seven officers, in the selection of whom the accused has no voice whatever, and from whose action there is no appeal, except to the military or other executive authorities who have ordered the trial of the accused, and have selected the members of the court to try him. No court in the land has power to modify or set aside the findings or sentence of any court-martial acting within the powers conferred upon it by this criminal code."

"In view of the great importance and gravity of the issues involved in the legislation proposed by Senate amendment 139 the conferees of the House felt that it ought not to be embodied in an appropriation bill, and that only as a separate measure could the House of Representatives give it the consideration and subject it to the scrutiny which its importance demands. Moreover, the very same measure as a separate bill (S. 3171) was actually pending before and under investigation by the Military Committee of the House.

"Such study of Senate amendment 139 as we could give revealed so many objectionable features that we insisted strenuously upon the elimination of those features which seemed to us to be the most dangerous.

"Under the old Articles of War the power of the prosecution—i.e., the military authorities, the Secretary of War and the President—was almost unlimited, and their action was not subject to effective review or control by any court or any other agency in the land. On the other hand, suspicion or disfavor on the part of military or other executive authorities was well-nigh defenseless against the overwhelming power and influence of these authorities. The accused had no voice in the selection of the members of the court-martial—the judges and the jury—which was to try him. And against the premeditated packing of such a court with members hostile to him or likely to be subservient to the views or desires of those conducting or instigating his prosecution his sole protection was his right of challenging any member of the court, but only for cause. This protection was slight at the best, but in the case of a hostile court, packed or otherwise, it was utterly worthless, because in any case a challenge by the accused must be decided by the court itself, and from that decision there was no appeal. Of course, the decision of a hostile court would be adverse to the accused and would leave the membership of the court unchanged.

"Examination of Senate amendment 139 showed us that many of the changes proposed by it in the old Articles of War would not only increase greatly the power of the prosecution over those accused by it, but would extend that power to, and would make subject to the new Articles of War, thousands of persons never before subject to the criminal law of the Army, including many civilians.

"Specifically, some of the most objectionable and dangerous features of Senate amendment 139 of the Senate bill 3191, now before the Military Committee of the House, are as follows:

"The proposed amendment to Section 1342, Revised Statutes, as well as sections *a* and *g* of proposed Article 2 would make subject to the Articles of War at all times and all places all persons now or hereafter belonging to or constituting a part of the armies of the United States. But the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, provided for the creation of two great organizations of civilians for possible military service in time of war, to wit, the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the members of which would be subject to the Articles of War only when ordered into active service or for purposes of instruction or training. Section 1 of said National Defense Act declares these two corps to be a part of the Regular Army. The new Articles of War, therefore, would make all members of these organizations, while engaged in their civilian pursuits, without having received a dollar from the Government and without having been called out for any purpose or having any actual connection whatever with the Army, at all times and all places, subject to be haled before a court-martial at the whim of the local Regular Army officer empowered to convene such courts in that locality for the trial of officers or enlisted men of the Army. These unfortunate civilians would thus be deprived of some of the most valuable of their civil rights, including the right of trial by jury, for alleged offenses that some Army officer might see fit to try them for under the criminal code of the Army. It is needless to say that the enactment of any such legislation as this would be serious if not fatal obstacle to the creation of the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps created by the Act of June 3, 1916. In the face of such legislation and the risk incident thereto but few prudent civilians could be expected to offer themselves for membership in either of said corps.

"Section 7 of proposed Article Z would make subject to the Army criminal code and to trial by courts-martial all persons under treatment in the general hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., or the tuberculosis hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M.; and these hospitals are open to the admission, under authorization by the Secretary of War, of many civilians. Section 8 of the same article would make subject to this code all persons accompanying the armies of the United States without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. This would include even the wives and children living with officers and enlisted men who might be stationed in any place occupied by the Army, possibly for a long period of time outside of such territorial jurisdiction.

"These and other attempts to extend the operation of the criminal code of the Army seemed to us so alarming and dangerous that we decided to offer as a substitute for the provisions in question amendments that would restrict the operation of the Articles of War to persons having some active relation to the military service, and to exempt all persons who have no such relation but who at all times and in all places are fully subject to the operation of the civil laws. These amendments were accepted by the Senate conferees, and were embodied

(Continued on page 1680.)

ENSIGN GREEN'S ARCTIC ADVENTURES.

After three years in the Arctic region with the "Crocker Land" expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History of New York city in 1913, Ensign Fitzhugh Green, U.S.N., reported his arrival at Copenhagen, Denmark, to the Navy Department on Aug. 22. In an informal report said by the newspapers to have been made by Ensign Green there is no mention of the existence of "Crocker Land," which Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., retired, reported after his explorations in 1906.

Newspaper accounts of Ensign Green's adventures state that he declined to give up the search for the elusive "Crocker Land" even when almost insurmountable difficulties broke up the party and threatened it with starvation. He felt that he was under orders to find it if possible, and kept up the perilous sledge journeys even under most unfavorable conditions. When a relief expedition sent to Greenland in command of Dr. George O. Hovey in 1915 reached Etah he found the "Crocker Land" expedition in dire want of food. Dr. Hovey, Ensign Green and Jerome Lee Allen, wireless operator of the U.S. Navy and of the original expedition (who arrived in New York city from Copenhagen on Aug. 22), made an attempt to reach Dr. Hovey's relief ship, but had to abandon the plan when it was seen that she would be crushed in the ice.

Ensign Green and Allen next started a perilous sledge journey across Melville Bay with the object of reaching southern Danish settlements at Egedesmunde, in southern Greenland. The "Crocker Land" committee had the steamer Denmark in southern Greenland to meet the party.

Coincident with the indications that Ensign Green failed to find any trace of "Crocker Land" it was learned that this land will no longer figure on the charts of the Hydrographic Office. In fact, recent charts have omitted it since Representative Helgesen, of North Dakota, who is greatly interested in the expedition, insisted the Government should wait until confirmation came of its existence.

The news of Ensign Green's arrival at Copenhagen and that Allen, the wireless operator, had brought two official despatches to the Navy Department from him started a discussion that has stirred up the old controversy over Civil Engineer Peary's North Pole honors and to newspaper talk of an attempt to deprive him of his rank of rear admiral and his pay of \$6,000 a year. Reading this report, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, who accompanied Peary on his polar expedition, said: "If I walked into the House of Representatives with the North Pole under my arm some wise Congressman would decide it was the Washington Monument and try to have me thrown out." Dr. O. H. Tittman, president of the National Geographic Society, takes issue with Representative Helgesen, who has led an attack on Civil Engineer Peary. He said that because Crocker Land and Peary Channel, two of Peary's "discoveries," have been found not to exist is no reason for questioning Peary's assertion of having reached the pole. The New York Sun well says of this threatened attack: "The dog days account for a good many derangements of the human intellect, but for a long time nothing more absurd has emanated from Washington than the story that because Ensign Fitzhugh Green, of the Navy, has arrived at Copenhagen without saying anything about the existence of Crocker Land an attempt will be made in Congress to deprive Robert Peary of the rank of admiral and cancel his pension."

Ensign Green has been instructed by the Navy Department to report in Washington immediately, and a despatch received from him at Copenhagen on Aug. 23 informed the Department that he intended to sail for New York on a ship leaving Copenhagen on the following day.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Cunliffe H. Murray, 9th U.S. Cav., senior colonel of his arm of the Service, whose retirement for age takes place on Aug. 26, 1916, has been on leave of absence in Maine. After his graduation from the Military Academy in 1877 he was assigned as second lieutenant to the 4th U.S. Cavalry, and saw much service on the frontier. He was on scouting duty in Texas and Colorado until the fall of 1881, when he became secretary of the Infantry and Cavalry School of Application at Fort Leavenworth. In 1886 he returned to his regiment and frontier duty at Fort Stanton, N.M., and also in Arizona. He made his first trip East in 1895, assigned to recruiting duty at New Haven. He was professor of military science and tactics at Brown University, 1896-98. In the latter year he became A.D.C. to General Otis in the expedition to the Philippines, and later served as secretary to the Military Governor of the Philippines. He was appointed major and inspector general of U.S. Volunteers in 1899. He remained with the 4th Cavalry through the grades from first lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, reaching that rank April 8, 1905, and being assigned to the 11th Cavalry. He returned to the 4th Cavalry in 1909, and was assigned to the 10th on reaching the grade of colonel in that year. Later he served with the 12th and 7th, and from November, 1915, with his present regiment, the 9th.

Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, 13th U.S. Cav., was retired for disability incident to the Service Aug. 19, 1916.

Capt. Charles W. Barber, 3d Inf., upon his own application is retired with rank of major, effective Sept. 1, 1916.

RECENT DEATHS.

Med. Insp. Edward Kershner, U.S.N., retired, who was on the Cumberland when the Merrimac sank her during the Civil War, died suddenly at Hagerstown, Md., on Aug. 20. He was born in that place March 29, 1839, and was graduated in medicine at the University of the City of New York in 1861, and on Sept. 2 of the same year entered the Navy as assistant surgeon. He became a surgeon in 1872 and medical inspector in 1891. When the North Atlantic Squadron was cruising in the West Indies early in 1895 Rear Admiral Evans, in command of the flagship New York, ordered Dr. Kershner, as fleet surgeon, to attend a man ill with yellow fever on a schooner lying in the harbor. Dr. Kershner refused, maintaining that there was danger of contagion, to which he would not expose the American sailors. Rear Admiral Meade instructed Captain Evans to prefer charges against Dr. Kershner, and he

was court-martialed in May, 1895. Dr. Kershner was defended by Joseph H. Choate and Judge E. B. Hinsdale. The court-martial found him guilty and he was dismissed from the Service. On April 2, 1902, President Roosevelt signed a bill reinstating Dr. Kershner in the Navy and he was placed on the retired list. He is survived by a son.

The late Lieut. Col. Eugene B. Beaumont, U.S.A., whose death at Harveys Lake, Pa., on Aug. 17, 1916, we noted in our issue of Aug. 19, page 1647, is survived by four children and twelve grandchildren; Natalie Sedgewick, widow of Gen. George A. Forsyth, U.S.A.; Hortense D. Elliott, wife of Capt. Charles P. Elliott, U.S.A.; Eugene B. Beaumont, Jr., of Lawrenceville, Pa., and Andre A. Beaumont, of Wilkesbarre. Colonel Beaumont's father, the Hon. Andrew Beaumont, represented Luzerne county in the General Assembly, and in the Congress of the United States from 1832 to 1836. He was the son of Isaiah Beaumont, who served in the Continental Army and was wounded at the battle of Princeton. He was descended from William Beaumont, who came to this country from Carlisle, England, in 1643, and settled in Saybrook, Conn. Colonel Beaumont's mother was Julia Colt, second daughter of Arnold Colt, who was one of the most enterprising pioneers of Wyoming Valley. His ancestors came to this country from Colchester, England, and settled at Hartford, Conn. He traced his ancestry to Sir John Colt, a peer of England. Colonel Beaumont was married Sept. 18, 1861, to Margaret Rutter, daughter of Nathaniel Rutter, of Wilkesbarre, who died April 22, 1879. On Dec. 20, 1883, he married Maria Lindsley Orton, of Lawrenceville, Pa., who died Nov. 19, 1901. Four years later he married Mrs. Stella S. Rushing, a sister of his second wife.

Dr. George Whitehouse Ryan, a physician living at 833 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., died at the Commonwealth Hospital in that city on Aug. 14, following an illness of several days. Dr. Ryan, who was born July 16, 1871, was the son of the late Comdr. George Parker Ryan, U.S.N. He attended the U.S. Naval Academy, class of '94, and afterward was graduated from Tufts Medical School. During the Spanish War he served as ensign on the U.S.S. *Hist* and was mentioned for distinguished conduct. For a number of years he was surgeon-in-chief of the Brockton Relief Hospital, and later acted in the same capacity at the old Emergency Hospital, now known as the Grace Hospital, in Boston. Dr. Ryan is survived by his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Ryan, of 2 Audubon court, Brookline, and two sisters, Miss Coletta Ryan and Mrs. C. A. Gardner. Dr. Ryan was buried Aug. 17. The pallbearers were Drs. Fred Cotton and F. W. MacDonald, of the Commonwealth Hospital; Comdrs. Frank Lyon, Edwin H. De Lany and E. R. Pollock, U.S.N.

Mrs. W. B. Vestal, mother of Major S. C. Vestal, Q.M. Corps, died at Greencastle, Ind., on Aug. 14, 1916.

Edward Canfield, father of Capt. Edward Canfield, Jr., U.S.A., died at Middletown, N.Y., on Aug. 18, in his sixty-ninth year. Funeral services were held from his home, 32 Prospect street, on Aug. 20. Interment was at Hillside Cemetery, Middletown.

Mrs. Mary De Haas Upton, widow of Jacob K. Upton, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, died at Annapolis, Md., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Reeves, wife of Surg. I. S. K. Reeves, U.S.N., on Tuesday evening, Aug. 15. Funeral services were held at the home of another daughter, Mrs. Gill, wife of Capt. W. A. Gill, U.S.N., 2119 Connecticut avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Friday, Aug. 18.

Isaiah Heylin McDonald, who died at Urbana, Ohio, on Aug. 15, was a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1870, and served as a second lieutenant in the 9th U.S. Cavalry until his resignation from the Army, July 1, 1873.

Katherine T. Cotter, wife of Q.M. Sergt. Dennis H. Cotter, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and daughter of the late Comdy. Sergt. John Dallaghan, U.S.A., died at West Point, N.Y., on Aug. 10. Her death occurred after an illness of only seven hours. Sergt. and Mrs. Cotter had recently returned from the Philippine Islands, and had planned a visit to her childhood home at Plattsburg, N.Y. The Plattsburg Republican says of Mrs. Cotter: "She was a woman of many and rare virtues, blessed with a cheerful and sympathetic disposition, ever ready to share the sorrow of others or rejoice in their success or pleasures." Preceded by a Requiem High Mass celebrated by the Rev. J. H. Driscoll, D.D., D.C.L., the body was laid to rest in the post cemetery at Plattsburg, beside her father, one sister and two brothers, who had all died within six years. Besides the husband and mother, one sister and three brothers survive her.

Richard B. Maher, two-year-old son of Elec. Sergt. and Mrs. John J. Maher, died suddenly at Fort Screven, Ga., Aug. 13, 1916.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Edward Oliver Halbert, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., of Fort Terry, N.Y., was married to Miss Virginia Hazard La Forge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. La Forge, of Fort H. G. Wright, on Aug. 21, at the First Congregational Church in New London, Conn., by the Rev. Romeoyn Danforth.

From the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., a correspondent writes: "Mare Island friends of Naval Constr. William B. Fogarty, detached a few weeks ago, have learned of his engagement to Miss Sarah Lloyd Frier, daughter of Lieut. Col. James H. Frier, U.S.A., and Mrs. Frier. The marriage is to take place at the Presidio, San Francisco, Aug. 24, with only relatives and close friends present, and Naval Constr. J. L. Ackerson will go down from here to act as best man. Colonel Frier, who is on duty with the 35th Regiment at Fort Douglas, Ariz., is expected to get leave to come on for the ceremony, which will be performed by Chaplain Edward Brophy, of Fort Scott. The couple are to live at Long Beach, where Naval Constructor Fogarty has just been ordered for inspection duty."

Announcement was made on Aug. 18 of the wedding of Lieut. Benjamin F. Fridge, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., and of late attached to the Flushing (N.Y.) Hospital, and Miss Sue E. Randel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Randel, of Douglaston, Long Island, N.Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. E. Bentley, pastor of Zion's Episcopal Church, Douglaston, on Aug. 15. After a short visit at the home of Dr. Fridge's parents at Ellisville, Miss., the couple will go to the Philippine islands, where they will make their home.

"Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas G. Hanson are announcing the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hanson, to Ensign Boyd Alexander," writes a correspondent at the Presidio of San Francisco. "Miss Hanson was one of the debutantes of last season and

was here until her father was ordered to the border, when she and her mother went to Texas. They are now in Coronado."

The marriage of Miss Francine Williams, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, U.S.A., and Mr. John Ballantine Pitney will take place shortly at Beverly Farms, Mass., where Col. and Mrs. Williams have a place this season. Miss Williams made her début in Washington two seasons ago, where she was much admired. She has traveled extensively, having been educated aboard and having taken a trip around the world with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, on their yacht, prior to her début.

A simple but pretty wedding ceremony, with only the immediate families of the bride and groom present, took place Monday morning, Aug. 21, in St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., when Miss Alice Gantt was united in marriage to Prof. Leonard A. Doggett, of Boston, Mass., professor in the electrical engineering department of the Post-graduate School of the Naval Academy. Rev. James L. Smalley, assistant to the rector of St. Anne's, performed the ceremony. There were no attendants. The bride was given in marriage by her mother. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Doggett left for an extended motor trip through the North and will be at home after Oct. 1 at Carvel Hall. The bride is a daughter of the late Edward Chandler Gantt and Mrs. Gantt, of Annapolis. She comes from an old and distinguished Maryland family. The groom is a son of Dr. F. F. Doggett and Mrs. Doggett, of Boston, and is a member of one of the old New England families.

Announcement has been made at Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach, Cal., of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Compton, daughter of Mrs. William C. Compton, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Lieut. William Maitland McIlvain, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School on North Island since June 12. The bride-elect is a daughter of the late William C. Compton, for many years a prominent man in the commercial and social life of Cincinnati. She has been coming to Hotel del Coronado with her mother and grandmother, Mrs. C. G. Cove, also of Cincinnati, for several seasons. The marriage of Miss Compton and Lieutenant McIlvain will occur early in November.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Jeehan, of Macon, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Charlie Hall, to Lieut. H. Gordon Donald, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in October.

Major John Morris Field, Porto Rico Regiment, and Mrs. Field announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Eloise, to Asst. Surg. Carl Michel, U.S. Public Health Service, on Saturday, Aug. 12, at Casa Rosa, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Miss Jessie Tucker, whose home is Florence, Neb., and Lieut. Rolland W. Case, 27th U.S. Inf., were married in the Episcopal Chapel at Manila, P.I., on July 17, 1916. Dean Clash performed the ceremony, which was a most quiet one, there being only two or three invited to attend. The happy couple left for a trip to the south. The fact that Lieutenant Case expected notice of his promotion and assignment almost immediately caused the young people to hasten the wedding. Miss Tucker crossed the Pacific with the 27th on the Logian.

Miss Olga A. Kiefer and Mr. Edward B. Sherman were married at Chicago, Ill., on Aug. 19. Mr. Sherman is the son of the late Commodore F. H. Sherman, U.S.N.

Col. and Mrs. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence, to Lieut. Robert C. Brady, 9th Cav. The date of the wedding has not been decided upon, but it will take place next December. Colonel Kimball is stationed at Manila, and Lieutenant Brady is with his regiment in the Philippines.

Miss O. Lucile Cook and Lieut. Alfred John Betcher, U.S. Inf., were married at the Rensselaer Club at Canajoharie, N.Y., on Thursday, Aug. 17, at four o'clock. The club was an especially appropriate place for a military wedding as it was an old fort in Revolutionary days. The ballroom was decorated with palms, and at one end a huge American flag formed a background for the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Mr. Baum, of Canajoharie. Lieut. Elmore B. Gray, C.A.C., was best man, and Miss Cook was attended by Miss Dorothy Mae Marioneaux, of Salt Lake City, Utah, as maid of honor, and little Betty Sticht, of Canajoharie, as flower girl. Miss Marioneaux and Miss Betty were both gowned in pink, and the bride wore a gown of white gros de Londre and Georgette crépe with a white tulip veil. After the ceremony there was dancing and a dainty supper was served. The bride cut the cake with Lieutenant Betcher's saber. Later Lieut. and Mrs. Betcher left for a short motor wedding trip, after which they will go to West Point, where Lieutenant Betcher is stationed as instructor.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Rachael Drake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford W. Drake, of Waltham, and Lieut. James Denis Moore, U.S.N., on Aug. 20, at the home of her parents.

Miss Sara Oakley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Oakley, of New York city, and Lieut. James A. Brice, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., were married on Aug. 21 at the Church of the Good Shepherd, St. Hubert's Isle, Raquette Lake, N.Y. There were no attendants and only the immediate family was present.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Waterman, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John C. Waterman, U.S. Cav., to Lieut. Richard C. Scott, 4th Field Art., took place Aug. 21 at Ferndale, Haverford, Pa., the home of the bride's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Haas. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. G. Smith, of Bryn Mawr, in the presence of the immediate family only. The bride was attired in a traveling suit of blue silk, with corsage bouquet of Cecil Brunner roses, and wore the groom's gift, a pearl and sapphire brooch. The house was attractively decorated. The dining room was in ferns, white asters and marigolds; the parlor in lavender and pink cosmos, and the library, where the ceremony took place, in the Artillery and Cavalry colors, in salvia and golden glow. Immediately after the ceremony Lieut. and Mrs. Scott left for a few weeks' trip in the North.

Miss Mildred Emeline Bruns was married to Lieut. John Bennington Bennet, 13th U.S. Inf., in New York city on Aug. 23. The wedding was held at 3:30 o'clock in Grace Church Chantry and was a quiet and simple ceremony, only the family and a few intimate friends being present. Lieutenant Bennet had for his best man his classmate, Lieut. E. Goring Bliss, son of Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Howard Weir, one of the assistant rectors of Grace Church. The bride's father gave her in marriage, and after the few friends had showered upon the newly married pair their best wishes for the Army life in the Philippines, the Lieutenant and his bride were whirled away in an automobile. They will sail for the islands in less than two weeks, Lieutenant Bennet having

been ordered to duty at Manila. Lieutenant Bennet's father is Major John B. Bennet, 11th Inf., who is stationed at Douglas, Ariz. Mrs. Bennet is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Bruns, who live in the Apthorpe Apartment in New York city. She is twenty years old. Mr. Bruns is a well known member of the Stock Exchange, being the board member of the brokerage firm of Anderson, Bruns and Company, of 60 Broadway. The wedding was the culmination of a romance of about two years, which began when Lieutenant Bennet was a cadet at West Point. He is twenty-four years of age and was graduated last June. During July he was at the civilian camp at Plattsburg as one of the military instructors. When his regiment was ordered to the Philippines a short time ago Miss Bruns quickly decided that her place was with the Army, too, and the wedding was arranged so that the young couple might spend a few days of their honeymoon in the East.

"Instead of waiting until autumn for a formal wedding as had been arranged," writes a correspondent at Portsmouth, N.H., "P.A. Paymr. William J. Hine, U.S.N., and Miss Edith Courtney Overley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Warner Overley, of Louisville, Ky., were quietly married at noon on Aug. 23 by the Rev. Charles A. Morrill, of the Episcopal Church, surprising even the members of their families. Miss Overley has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. J. B. Oldendorf, and Lieut. J. B. Oldendorf, U.S.N., and is most attractive, having made many friends during her visit in Portsmouth, N.H. They were attended by the bride's aunt, Mrs. F. A. Curtis, and Lieut. Ewart G. Haas, U.S.N. Immediately after the ceremony Paymr. and Mrs. Hine left for a motor trip, after which they will be in Portsmouth until the San Francisco sails in October for a cruise."

PERSONALS.

(Continued from page 1676.)

Capt. and Mrs. Powell Clayton, U.S.A., are spending some time at Cape May, N.J.

Lieut. Elmer D. Langworthy, U.S.N., is at the Pines Club, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Mrs. Yates Stirling, jr., wife of Commander Stirling, U.S.N., is spending the summer at New London, Conn.

A son, Chester Rhodus, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Chester G. Jersey, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., on Aug. 18, 1916.

A daughter born to Lieut. and Mrs. John F. Shafrroth, Jr., U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Aug. 21, has been named Helena Morrison.

Miss Poore, of Baltimore, Md., was the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell at their cottage at Jamestown, R.I., last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert Slayden Clarkson, 6th Field Art., announce the birth of a son, Herbert Kelso Clarkson, on Aug. 16, at San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Selden Allen Day, wife of Colonel Day, U.S.A., has been recently entertaining a house party of young people at their home in Washington, D.C.

Major William L. Kneedler, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Martha A. Kneedler will sail for the Orient, Aug. 27, on the new Pacific Mail steamer Ecuador.

A daughter, Virginia Louise, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Andrew C. Wright, 27th U.S. Inf., at the Department Hospital, Manila, P.I., on June 23, 1916.

Mrs. Irwin, wife of Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Illinois, and little Ruth Irwin are at Cape May, N.J., for a stay of several months.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Roth, Jr., Coast Art. Corps, at Fort Rodman, Mass., on Aug. 21. He will be named Edward after his father and grandfather.

As Capt. Thomas F. McNeill, C.A.C., is on border duty at Del Rio, Texas, Mrs. McNeill and daughter are spending the summer in the mountains at Hendersonville, N.C.

The Misses Meta and Ruth Anderson, daughters of Brig. Gen. H. R. Anderson, U.S.A., of Washington, are at present at the Hotel Glaslyn-Chatham, Atlantic City, N.J., and will return home Sept. 15.

Col. T. P. Kane, Capt. J. C. Beaumont, Walter N. Hill and Lieut. W. S. Emory, 1st Brigade, U.S.M.C., arrived at New York city from San Domingo on Aug. 21 on board the Clyde line steamship Algonquin.

Mrs. Silas W. Terry, widow of Rear Admiral Terry, U.S.N., is spending some time at the Gladstone, Narragansett Pier, R.I. Ensign and Mrs. Philip C. Ransom were also registered at the Gladstone last week.

Mrs. Allan Melville Pope and children are visiting Mrs. Pope's sister, Mrs. L. C. Anderson, at Atlanta, Ga. They will remain at Atlanta during Lieutenant Pope's absence at the Plattsburg military camp.

At a recent camp meeting of the United Spanish War Veterans of Chelsea, Capt. John Knight Winn, U.S.N., presented to them the first Spanish flag captured by the United States forces during the Spanish-American War.

By one of the closest votes ever recorded in Delaware, Col. Henry A. du Pont, Republican Senator from Delaware, won renomination, defeating the adherents of Alfred I. du Pont, who was responsible for the fight made against his cousin, the Senator. Senator du Pont is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, Class of 1861.

The plan to train the police force of New York city as soldiers, an idea of Police Commissioner Woods, has been admirably worked out under Capt. E. B. Martindale, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., says the New York Sun in giving some interesting pictures of the police camp at Fort Wadsworth. About 3,500 men in battalions of 300 will receive two weeks training this summer.

A daughter, Martha Charlton, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Edgar L. Field, 36th Inf., on Aug. 14. Mrs. Field is at present at 1115 East Moreland avenue, Memphis, Tenn., where she will remain several weeks. Captain Field is at present on duty with the 3d Iowa Infantry at Brownsville, Texas, as inspector-instructor. He will leave shortly for Fort Leavenworth to attend the Signal School, stopping en route to spend a few days with his family.

Speaking of the recent promotion from major of Lieut. Col. Willard D. Newbill (Field Art.), Q.M.C., the Nogales Herald says: "Colonel Newbill since taking hold of the quartermaster's department in the Nogales district has proven to be the right man in the right place. He has thrown skill, judgment and energy into his work, and as one of the higher ranking officers said, 'I consider Colonel Newbill one of the ablest officers in the Service, and he deserved without question the promotion given him.' Business men who have come in contact with the quartermaster's department have nothing but praise for the manner in which Colonel Newbill has been handling the same."

Capt. Wade Hampton Carpenter, U.S.A., spent the past week-end at Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Newton Lord Nichols, wife of Lieutenant Nichols, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. George Nichols at Short Beach, Conn.

Miss Harriet Hubbell, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the house guest of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William W. Galbraith arrived at Backwood Inn, Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, last week from Washington, D.C.

A son, Edmund Parromelee Kelley, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Harrison Kelley, jr., U.S.N., at San Diego, Cal., on Aug. 6, 1916.

Miss Katharine Tillman, daughter of Col. S. E. Tillman, U.S.A., is at present visiting Miss Annie Tracey at Stonihurst, Highland Falls, N.Y.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., and Miss Elsie Davis, who were the guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Theodore Schwan in Lenox, Mass., are now at Millbrook, N.Y.

Major Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., is at the marine barracks, Washington, D.C., this summer, making week-end trips to join Mrs. Barnett at Wakefield Manor, Westmoreland county, Va.

Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss and Miss Eleanor Bliss have returned to Washington, D.C., after a series of visits in Pennsylvania and on the Jersey coast. Major General Bliss will join them this week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Derby and small daughter of Rye, N.Y., are spending August at Bar Harbor, Me. Mrs. Derby was formerly Miss Olga Converse, daughter of the late Rear Admiral George Converse, U.S.N.

Major F. M. Caldwell, I.G. Dept., who is making an inspection trip covering western Army posts, was at the Hotel Clark in Los Angeles, Cal., recently, leaving there for San Diego, and from there will proceed to El Paso.

Mrs. Harry Taylor and two children arrived at Governors Island, N.Y., last week to join Colonel Taylor, who is now stationed there. Mrs. Taylor and the children spent the early summer at Cape May, N.J., and Liberty, N.Y.

Capt. Fred T. Cruse, Field Art., spent a few hours Thursday in Washington, en route from Llano Grande, Texas, to Mount Gretna, Pa., where he is to join the 3d Pennsylvania Field Artillery, having been appointed lieutenant colonel of that regiment.

Mrs. Edwards, sister of Mrs. Harry Leonard Morse, has left Watertown Arsenal for an extended trip with her daughters, Rhoda and Lydia, to Quebec, Montreal, the Great Lakes, Yellowstone Park, Alaska and California, returning East some time around Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Heiberg, who with her two sons and daughter and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dodge, is spending the month of August at Madison, Conn., will sail on Sept. 2 to join her husband, Major E. R. Heiberg, at Rome, accompanied by her two younger children. Her oldest son will remain at Westminster School, Connecticut.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., were dinner hosts at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 18, entertaining in honor of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William D. Leahy. Others entertaining at dinner on that date were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Austin M. Knight and Miss Katherine Knight, who gave a large dinner at the naval training station; and Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans.

Among those at the finals of the tennis tournament at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 19 were Rear Admiral Augustus T. Fecheler, U.S.N., Miss Fecheler, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Leavitt C. Logan, Pay Dir. and Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, Mrs. Ezra Gould and Goodwin Hobbs, Jr., Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles F. Preston, Capt. Hilary P. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott B. MacFarlane, Lieut. and Mrs. Kent Robottom, Miss Marguerite Caperton, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Butler D. Price, Capt. Frederick B. Bassett, Paymr. Charles Moore, Mrs. George M. Lowry, Lieut. George W. Simpson, Mrs. Edmund W. Bonnaffon, P.A. Surg. Griffith E. Thomas, Miss Katherine Robinson, Miss Margaret Michie, P.A. Surg. George B. Whitmore, Lieut. Comdr. John W. Timmons, Lieuts. Marc W. Larimer, Norman R. Van der Veer, Ensigns Kendall Preston, Irving R. Chambers, Miss Anne Bryan, Comdr. C. T. Jewell, Mrs. Reginald Nicholson, Miss May Nicholson and Ensign Everett D. Capehart.

If promotion brings joy to many it brings sorrow to some, as appears from this statement in the Mindanao Herald, published at Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I., July 1, 1916: "As a result of the new Army bill Col. Peter E. Traub, the district chief of Constabulary, who ranks in the Army number four on the list of majors of Cavalry, will receive his promotion on July 1 to the rank of colonel of Cavalry. Colonel Traub last week received a rush telegram from General Hall that the War Department had ordered him to proceed to Manila by first boat to take his examinations. He left on the transport Merritt June 24 and will be absent probably about two weeks. It is to be regretted that this promotion will take Colonel Traub away from Zamboanga. He has rendered exceptional service to the government of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu as Chief of the Constabulary here. After cleaning up the Sulu Archipelago he started operations in the back country of Lanao, Cotabato and Bukidnon Provinces and is rapidly establishing in that hitherto little known region a state of law and order never before attained. The work is not yet completed and it will be a grave mistake to remove Colonel Traub from the direction of the campaign at this time. It is to be hoped that the War Department may be prevailed upon to leave the Colonel here a few months longer."

Capt. James Jackson, U.S.A., retired, of Portland, Ore., has received a letter from some of his friends of the Oregon National Guard at Palm City, Cal. The letter says: "Fifteen officers of the Old Guard gathered in front of my tent. Someone (Colonel May, I think) offered the question, 'I wonder how our good old friend, Colonel Jackson, is getting along; has anybody heard?' Then all hands talked about you, with the result that I was appointed to draft a letter expressing to you our oft recurring remembrance and our very high esteem. We often speak of you in camp, and I assure you your influence is still a very potent factor in the military organization of our state. I express to you, Colonel, the high regard of every officer and man of the regiment and our sincere hope for your full recovery from your illness." Those who signed the letter were Chaplain William S. Gilbert, Col. C. McLaughlin, Lieut. Col. John L. May, Capt. Clarence R. Hotchkiss, 3d Ore. Inf.; Majors Loren A. Bowman, Carlo Abrams; Major M. B. Marcellus, M.C.; Major Eugene Moshberger, Capt. James H. Porter, Capt. Henry Hockenberry, 3d Ore. Inf.; Capt. W. E. Stewart, M.C.; Capt. Francis L. Michelbook, Co. A; Capts. L. E. Blanchard, W. F. Daugherty, 3d Ore. Inf.; Lieut. Dennis C. Pillsbury, Major W. W. Wilson, Acting Adjutant General, Oregon, forwarded the letter.

Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, U.S.N., are recent arrivals at Natural Bridge, Va.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. P. Uberroth, U.S.N., at Jamestown, R.I., on Aug. 13, 1916.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. C. R. P. Rodgers, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 6, 1916.

The address of Mrs. M. C. Butler, widow of Lieut. Col. M. C. Butler, is 818 Stahlman building, Nashville, Tenn.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Sutherland, U.S.M.C., were among arrivals last week at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Rear Admiral Adolph Marix, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Marix are at Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester, Mass., for a visit.

Mrs. Welles, wife of Capt. Roger Welles, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Oklahoma, is visiting Miss Martha A. Codman at Newport, R.I.

A daughter, Ann Virginia, was born to the wife of Lieut. Howard Blaine Medcrary, U.S.N., on Thursday, Aug. 17, 1916, at Old Point, Va.

Col. Charles P. Echols, professor of mathematics, U.S.M.A., was at Block Island, R.I., over the past weekend, having come from the Griswold, New London, Conn.

Col. George L. Byram, U.S.A., retired (Cavalry), and wife are stopping at the Hotel Clark in Los Angeles, Cal., and intend to make that city their home permanently.

Mrs. Martin E. Trench left Annapolis Aug. 18 for San Diego, Cal., to join her husband who is in command of the U.S.S. Colorado, which has just returned from Mexico.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Ralph W. McDowell, who are spending the summer in New London, Conn., were guests of Mr. Edward Johnston at a dinner party at the Pequot Casino last week.

Lieut. G. Mead, U.S.A., arrived Aug. 16 at the Battle Creek, Mich., Sanitarium to be a guest for a short stay. Lieutenant Mead has made frequent visits to the city and is well known here.

Lieut. and Mrs. William E. Brougher, 10th Inf., are being congratulated upon the arrival of a seven-pound baby girl, born at the Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone, on Aug. 10. They have named her Doris.

Chaplain and Mrs. S. J. Smith, of Fort Barrancas, Fla., attended the Convention of Veterans of Foreign Wars held at Chicago, Aug. 14 to 17. Chaplain Smith was honored by the encampment by being re-elected as national chaplain.

Mrs. Charles W. Kutz and the Misses Kutz have joined Major Kutz, U.S.A., in Washington, after an extended trip to West Point, Reading, Pa., and Cape May, N.J. Miss Emily Kutz will make her début in Washington next winter.

Mrs. Alexander Williams, her small son, Wistar Morris Williams, and mother, Mrs. E. T. Morris, will sail on the S.S. Oranje Nassau Sept. 6 to meet Capt. Alexander Shives Williams, U.S.M.C., who is now provost marshal of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, West Indies.

The infant son, John Willis, of Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene B. Walker, C.A.C., was christened Sunday, Aug. 13, at Fort Constitution, N.H., by Chaplain E. W. Scott, U.S.N. Capt. E. J. Wallace and Mr. Thomas L. Bonfils were godfathers, and Mrs. John L. Hayden godmother by proxy.

Some time ago Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., tried, through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, to locate the relatives of the late Lieutenant Bell, U.S.N. Comdr. R. Z. Johnstone, of the training station at Newport, R.I., asked to have the journals kept by Lieutenant Bell, and illustrations, deposited in the library of the station, which was done.

Miss Elizabeth Porter, daughter of the late Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., won the ladies' swimming race at the fourteenth annual aquatic sports held at the swimming club at Bar Harbor, Me., last week. She also came out second in the ladies' singles in the putting contest at the Keh Valley Golf Club, with a score of fifty. Miss Catherine Rush Porter also took part in the putting contest, with a score of fifty-eight.

A photograph of Miss Houston Scott, the 14-year-old daughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., was reproduced in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle on Aug. 20. Speaking of Miss Scott's giving of five ounces of her blood to aid in preparation of a serum to be used against the infantile paralysis epidemic the Eagle says: "Her act was made public only at the request of public health officials, who wanted her sacrifice to become known, so that others might be induced to follow her lead. She has suffered no ill effects from the loss of blood."

In an article devoted to the news that Lieut. Chauncey St. Clair McNeill, U.S.A., has been relieved from duty as commandant of the cadet battalion of St. John's College at Annapolis, Md., says, "the loss to this community of Lieutenant McNeill and his charming wife, formerly a Miss Lee, of Virginia, a true Southern woman of the rare type of Lees, and their interesting family, will be deeply regretted here."

Lieutenant McNeill has been ordered to join the 8th Cavalry at El Paso, Texas.

A little "inside" polo team to play for a cup offered by Earl Reynolds, of Lake Forest, has been formed at the Onwentsia Club, writes "The Dowager" in the Chicago Examiner. The players are Capt. John W. Downer, Field Art., U.S.A., Prentiss Coonley, Earl Reynolds, John Rader, Lawrence Armour, John Towne, Volney Foster and Bud Seavers. "Captain Downer," it is added, "is being heartily congratulated upon his promotion. He and Mrs. Downer, who was Miss Gladys Trevor, of Cincinnati, are tremendously liked in Chicago. They are in the department here, the Captain on duty, and their apartment, 1447 North Dearborn street, is a popular rendezvous for the smart young married set of the North Side."

On account of the number of cases of infantile paralysis and owing to the fact that Madame Sidky Berg, a former diplomatic lady at Washington, is the mother of a young son, she and Mrs. George Horatio Gorham will not meet in New York city for the purpose of rehearsing the playlet "The Soldier's Wife, or Preparedness" before October. Mrs. Gorham and Madame Sidky Berg are to be among a number of prominent and talented ladies who will take part in the three big entertainments to be given in New York for the benefit of l'Orphelinat des Armées and which will take place hardly later than December. The playlet, said to be a most appropriate one, will be given alternately in French and in English. Mrs. Gorham, who is the mother of Lieut. George B. Gorham, C.A.C., is a thorough Parisienne in her French conversations, having been educated in that language. She is president of the Army and Navy Foreign Language League. Mrs. Gorham is of the immediate family of the late Hon. Charles T. Gorham, a former minister to The Hague for six years.

Capt. F. J. Broadhurst, C.S.A., father of Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, 8th U.S. Cav., died Aug. 20 at Goldsboro, N.C.

Mrs. William Fitzhugh Jones and daughter, Madeleine, have joined Captain Jones in Deming, where they are at home at 515 Hemlock street, Deming, N.M.

Major William A. Powell, Med. Corps, and Mrs. Powell are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Julia, at Burlington, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1916.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., was one of the speakers at the ceremonies attendant on the unveiling of a memorial tablet to John Brown, the abolitionist, at Lake Placid, N.Y., on Aug. 24.

In an aeroplane driven by Lieut. Ira A. Rader, Signal Corps, U.S.A., Miss Norma Mack, daughter of Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, N.Y., flew over Niagara Falls on Aug. 24. Lieutenant Rader drove a 100 horsepower Army plane and made the distance from the aerodrome to the cataract and back, thirty-nine miles, in twenty-two minutes.

"The beautiful poem, entitled 'The Flag Is Half-mast High,' written by General Scully in commemoration of Memorial Day, and published in the Washington National Tribune of June 8, is being extensively copied in the current daily newspapers," writes a correspondent. "This stirring poem shows that General Scully can defend our flag with his facile pen as ably as with his sword."

Robert Bacon, of New York, resigned his office as president of the National Security League, declaring his action was prompted by the belief that the work of the league should be "kept free from any thought of partisan political basis." The executive committee of the league declined to accept this resignation and wrote to Mr. Bacon urging him to continue in office as his platform was that of the league.

Mrs. Robert McGregor, of Denver, Colo., announces the engagement of her only daughter, Margaret Murray, to Lieut. Fay Brink Prickett, U.S.A. Miss McGregor is the daughter of Robert McGregor, late captain, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., and the sister of Cadet Duncan McGregor, U.S.M.A., 1918. Mr. Prickett is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., 1916.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN BOYD.

Rye Beach, N.H., Aug. 23, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The following telegram was brought to me to-day by a representative of the New York World and St. Louis Post Despatch:

"Ask Mrs. C. T. Boyd at Rye Beach why and how she intends to secure inquiry into husband's death at Carrizal. What is nature of litigation she intends to commence against commanding general?"

As this was the first intimation I had of this matter I wish to state that I desire no inquiry or litigation. I know and feel that Captain Boyd tried to carry out his orders and do his duty. All of which is sufficient for me, and I can only again say I desire no inquiry or litigation.

LOTTA K. BOYD.
(Mrs. Charles T. Boyd.)

MR. HAY ON THE ARTICLES OF WAR.

(Continued from page 1677.)

in the amended bill as finally reported to and passed by both houses.

"These amendments exempted from the operation of the Articles of War retired officers and retired enlisted men, not on active duty and having precisely the same status as retired judges and other pensioners, all of whom are always fully subject to the operation of the civil laws. But this exemption we regard as a relatively unimportant matter and wholly secondary to the vitally important exemptions that we insisted should be made with regard to civilians, as above described. The exemption of retired officers and enlisted men was not made at the instance or suggestion of any person outside of the conference committee. So far as the conferees of the House know, no retired officer or enlisted man approached any member of the committee with regard to the matter, either directly or indirectly. And so far as we know no retired officer or enlisted man has manifested the slightest desire to have such an exemption made. This being the case, this particular and unimportant exemption may well be abandoned. But the other and far more important amendments relating to members of the two civilian reserve corps and other civilians should be most decidedly insisted upon.

"Article 18 of the new code proposed to give the prosecution the statutory right of challenging members of a court-martial, a right that from time immemorial has been denied to the prosecution and given only to the accused, who can have no voice whatever in selecting the membership of the court-martial which is to try him. The prosecution under the old Articles of War has full power to shape the membership of any court-martial as it pleases, utterly regardless of the interests of the accused, and it is now proposed to give it a further opportunity to shape it over again if it should be found that the original shaping is not entirely satisfactory to the prosecution or those inspiring it. Inasmuch as the court itself has the final decision as to all challenges, the proposed innovation would materially lessen the little protection that the accused now has against a court hostile to him through design or otherwise.

"Article 44: From very early days the Articles of War have prohibited the infliction of the death penalty except by concurrence of two-thirds of the entire membership of a court-martial. It is now proposed to permit the infliction of this extreme penalty upon concurrence of only two-thirds of the members present. This opens the door to the manipulation of the membership of a court which may be fatally injurious to the accused. We regard it as a dangerous innovation and one that is indicative of the purpose, manifest throughout the new articles, to enhance the power of the prosecution and to diminish or destroy the few safeguards that the law now affords military subordinates against unfairness, oppression and injustice on the part of their superiors.

"Sections 56 and 57: From the earliest days the Articles of War and Army Regulations have required the periodical rendition of muster rolls and returns in such a form as to give a complete military history of officers, enlisted men and organizations comprising the Army. These records are a mine of historical information, to be found nowhere else, and which is simply invaluable in the adjustment of pension and other claims against the Government, to say nothing of its value for current uses and as a source of historical data in the distant future. Sections 56 and 57 of the new code propose to omit the time-honored requirement that these records shall be made and preserved, thus leaving to the discretion of a constantly changing personnel in the

offices of The Adjutant General, the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War to determine whether or not these reports and returns shall be rendered. We regard this proposed innovation as most injurious to the interests of the Government in view of the many and great interests involved, especially in view of the vast pecuniary interests of the Government and of claimants against the Government on account of the rendition or alleged rendition of military service.

"There are numerous other more or less important objections which may be urged against Senate amendment 139, but I think enough has been said to show that the conferees on the part of the House would have been derelict in their duty to this House if they had brought back a complete agreement which would have accepted any of the most objectionable features which were excluded from the complete agreement which they did bring back."

ARMY ITEMS.

The 250 U.S. Army troops stationed in the Yellowstone National Park, under Col. L. M. Brett, U.S. Cav., are to be sent to the Mexican border Oct. 1, according to advice received at Livingston, Mont., on Aug. 25. Civilian scouts will be substituted for the soldiers.

The large camp hospitals along the border are being equipped with X-ray apparatus. Stretched from Brownsville to Nogales there are twelve camp or base hospitals on the border. They have a capacity for from 150 to 500 patients. With the hospital train which left Chicago on Aug. 15 the Medical Corps of the Army is now preparing to take care of casualties even under war conditions.

The weekly health report from the Southern Department for the week ending Aug. 19 shows the percentage sick of the Militia to be 1.17, with three deaths. Cause of deaths: Appendicitis, 2; scarlet fever, 1. The statistics are based upon a Militia strength of 105,939. The percentage sick of the Regulars was 2.02, with two deaths. Cause of deaths: Pneumonia, 1; drowning, 1. These statistics are based upon a Regular strength of 43,235.

Applications for active duty as quartermaster from officers who have recently retired will be welcomed by the War Department. There are now about eighty-five retired officers on active duty with the Quartermaster Corps. Some of them are serving in the Southern Department, while others are on duty at garrisons. In making their applications officers should designate the posts at which they would prefer to serve.

Citizens from all the Rocky Mountain states arrived at Salt Lake, Utah, on Aug. 21, to attend the Fort Douglas civilian military training camp, which opened that day. Major Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., U.S.A., is in command of the camp, which will continue until Sept. 17. About 750 men have been enrolled.

The laboratory of the Rock Island Arsenal on Arsenal Island, near Davenport, Iowa, blew up on the night of Aug. 18. Three explosions took place and they were felt for miles around. The damage was not extensive.

The Chief Signal Officer, Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., issues Order No. 8, C.S.O., Aug. 22, in which he "regrets the necessity of returning a number of privates first class [100 names are announced] to the grade of private." This is one of the few hardships that accompany the many good features of the Army reorganization legislation of the National Defense Act. The provision causing the reduction of the 100 Signal Corps men referred to is found in Sec. 13 of the Defense Act, as follows: "The number of privates first class [of the Signal Corps] shall not exceed twenty-five per centum of the number of privates."

Fifty carrier pigeons have been presented to the Signal Corps of the U.S. Army on the border by the American Carrier Pigeon Association. It is purposed to take a number of them to Mexico and despatch them to Columbus. Atmospheric conditions on the border have rendered both ground and wireless telegraph unreliable, and the use of pigeons is to be given a thorough trial. The gift was made on Aug. 23 at Columbus, N.M.

In order to facilitate the work of designating candidates for examination for appointment as provisional second lieutenant and to insure that applications shall be received in time for consideration, The Adjutant General recommended to the Chief of Staff that Jan. 29, 1917, be set as the date of the next examination, and that a bulletin be published announcing that date and notifying all concerned that applications, in order to be considered, must reach the War Department on or before Dec. 31, 1916. This has been approved, by the order of the Secretary of War.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., is to be one of the speakers at a celebration to be held in Ilion, N.Y., on Aug. 29-31, in honor of the centenary of the making of the first Remington rifle. "One hundred years have passed," says the New York Evening Post, "since Eliphalet Remington, Jr., with the primitive facilities of the forge on his father's farm, made the first rifle in the long line of weapons which have been identified with his family's name. And ever since that day, one hundred years ago, Ilion has been a center for the manufacture of guns. The making of guns, ammunition and military devices has represented work, bread and comfort to its people; and the industry has grown from a country crossroads settlement to a flourishing town of 10,000 population grouped around the mammoth brick buildings which now turn out the successors of the rifles that Eliphalet Remington made in the old wooden 'armory,' one of the few reminders left of the bygone era."

The prospect is that most of the officers now carried on the list of the Navy for engineering duty only will be eliminated by 1920 as a result in part of the application of the age-in-grade retirement law.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels in starting the big building program authorized for the Navy in the Appropriation bill on Wednesday of this week sent out advertisements for sealed bids on the four big battleships on which work must begin within six months. Bids for the construction of these ships will be opened the latter part of October, or within two months, instead of the usual ninety-day period. Secretary Daniels also announced that orders had been issued to naval constructors now on duty at other places to come to Washington immediately to assist in the work of hurrying plans for the four battle cruisers, the scout cruisers and

other ships on which construction must be started within six months.

A request for twenty-four biplanes for service in Hawaiian territory was sent to the War Department on Aug. 25 by Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, commander of the Hawaiian Department. General Evans is establishing an aviation corps, and his request followed an investigation into the probable requirements. The Army officers who made the investigation recommended Fort Kamehameha as the best site for aviation headquarters. General Evans' plan, if carried out, will mean, it is said, in newspaper reports, the establishment at Honolulu of the largest of United States aerial research stations. Co-operation of the Weather Bureau with the military authorities is planned.

Many of Chicago's leading men received in their mail on Aug. 25 an appeal to show their patriotism by accepting commissions in the New Quartermasters' Reserve Corps, recently authorized by Congress. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, D.Q.M., U.S.A., sent 200 letters to men who are prominent in the business world on the preceding day. J. Ogden Armour, J. B. Forgan, Roger C. Sullivan, Fred W. Upham, George M. Reynolds, Julius Rosenwald, Samuel Insull, Mayor Thompson, and many others received letters.

What was reported to be the largest order for motor trucks placed in this country since the outbreak of the European war was cabled on Aug. 18 to a New York exporting house by one of the Entente allied governments. Delivery will be made at the rate of from eighty to one hundred trucks a week until late in 1917, with the prospect that the contract will be extended until the end of the war. The order amounts to many millions of dollars. The trucks will be manufactured in Cleveland.

The Comptroller decides that Major Joseph C. Castner, U.S.A., is in command of the District of Columbia Militia not mustered into the United States service and has authority to certify and approve the pay roll as to which a question arose. Major Castner is A.G. of the D.C. Militia by designation of the President.

Thomas A. Edison, chairman of the Navy's Civilian Advisory Board, was asked on Aug. 24 by Secretary Daniels to call a meeting of the board in Washington on Sept. 19 to consider questions of organization under the Naval Appropriation bill and the construction of the proposed \$1,500,000 experimental laboratory.

By a vote of 39 to 7 the Danish Senate, in committee of the whole, adopted a resolution in Copenhagen on Aug. 24 declaring that if the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States cannot be postponed until after the war the question must be settled by general elections.

Proposals from various cities, offering sites for the \$11,000,000 government armor plant, will be heard by Secretary Daniels on Sept. 13, with such offers as any private manufacturers may submit for the sale of their establishments.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, Wyo., Aug. 14, 1916.

Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Blauvelt and Mrs. Wiegenstein were joint hostesses on Tuesday at an unusually beautiful dancing party, given in the mess hall. Refreshments were served in Mrs. Berry's and Mrs. Wiegenstein's quarters. The guests were Cheyenne and Camp Kendrick friends, and from the garrison, Capt. and Mrs. Smoke and Captain Fitch, Mesdames Meyer, Topham, Bailey, Schillerstrom, Barzynski, Herman and Miss Susie Smoke were present.

Mr. Charles Foster, recently lieutenant, 24th Infantry, stationed here and in Mexico, is in Fort Russell this week, packing his effects for shipment to his home in Vermont. Mr. Foster resigned from the Army the early part of this month. General Barry, commanding the Central Department, has just completed a very satisfactory inspection of this post and the Wyoming National Guard camp. One battalion of the National Guard is to leave next week for the border.

Mrs. Dorsey and Miss Frances Dorsey, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Smoke for two weeks, left Tuesday for their home in Columbia, Mo. Mrs. Mellon and Miss Marian Mellon motored to Estes Park, Colo., on Tuesday, to see some fine horse racing in session there. Mr. Sam Smoke, son of Capt. S. A. Smoke, left Sunday for his home in Columbia, Mo. Dr. and Mrs. Harry Bierbower have as guests Dr. Bierbower's mother, and his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Clapp.

Mrs. J. L. Topham was hostess at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Penrose, Capt. and Mrs. S. A. Smoke, Mrs. L. A. Fuller, Mr. George Stewart, Mr. Sam Smoke, Miss Susie Smoke, Mr. Nelson Boice and Mrs. Blauvelt. The party enjoyed a moonlight motor ride after dinner.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, Wyo., Aug. 20, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Smoke entertained at dinner Monday for Col. and Mrs. C. W. Penrose, Mrs. Myer, Mrs. Carson, Miss Susie Smoke and Mr. Nelson Boice, of Cheyenne. An informal dance was enjoyed at Mrs. Berry's quarters on Tuesday. Mrs. Schillerstrom, Mrs. Barzynski, Mrs. Wiegenstein, Mrs. Topham, Mrs. Blauvelt and Mrs. Herman, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Fuller, of Cheyenne, and officers from Camp Kendrick made up the party.

A children's party was given on Tuesday in City Park, in Cheyenne, by Mrs. Myer and Mrs. Smoke in honor of the joint birthdays of Betty Myer and Duncan McKee, Mrs. Smoke's nephew. All the children of the garrison were invited. Refreshments were served at a cafe in Cheyenne. A picnic party that motored to Granite Springs included Mesdames Myer, Carson, Lawson, Fuller, Stull, Mellon, Miss Stull, Miss Smoke, Mr. Stewart, Dan Le May, Captain Smoke and Susie Smoke. On Wednesday evening the officers of the National Guard entertained Mesdames Blauvelt, Wiegenstein, Herman, Schillerstrom, Topham and Barzynski at supper at Camp Kendrick. After supper the party motored to Fort Russell, where an informal dance was enjoyed.

Mrs. L. A. Fuller entertained at tea complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Penrose and for Mesdames Reno, Mellon, Strong, Stull, Wiegenstein, Berry, the Misses Mellon and Stull and Mr. George Stewart. Dr. and Mrs. Bierbower also gave a tea for Col. and Mrs. Penrose. Dr. and Mrs. Bierbower's house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Clapp and their small son, left for their home in the East on Tuesday.

Mrs. E. A. Myer was hostess at a jolly "movie" party in Cheyenne on Friday, a dance following at her quarters in the post. Her guests numbered about thirty, including Camp Kendrick and Cheyenne friends. Mesdames Myer, Lawson and Carson were joint hostesses at dinner on Sunday for a dozen friends from Cheyenne. Mrs. D. G. Berry is enter-

taining a party for the week-end. They have been touring Yellowstone Park and are on their way East. Mrs. Myer and Miss Susie Smoke are spending the week-end in Estes Park, Colo., with friends from Cheyenne.

THE ARMY.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 23, 1916.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants from Aug. 9, 1916: Francis Anthony Auletta, Cornelius Oliver Bailey, Clarence Frank Bernatz, Abraham Lincoln Blech, Ralph Henderson Boots, John W. Burns, Alfred Henry Byars, Seth DeBlois, Sigmund Deutsch, Hugh John Duffy, Richard Henry Edmondson, James Carlton Ferrell, Henry Clement Flood, John Herbert Franklin, Robert Lardner Gibbon, Frederick Adra, McMicken Hanchett, Franz Heinrich Harms, George Randolph Harris, Jr., Walter Lee Kline, Melcher Helmer Kutch, Thomas Daniel McMenamin, James Douglas Lawrence McPhee, William Ellsworth McPherson, Morris Isidore Mendeloff, Lloyd Howe Mott, John Joseph Murphy, Stephen Ambrose O'Brien, Edward Stuart Parker, William Roy Ream, Imas Pryor Rice, Frederic Gilbert Ritchie, Edd La Fayette Robertson, Edward Winfield Rowe, George Clemens Rubland, Simon Stegman, Thad Shaw, Albert Clifton Smith, Philip Moon Stimson, Nehemiah Fay Tilton, John Wesley Tope, Harvey Edmund Webb, George William Woodnick, William John Clarke Agnew, Francis Thomas Duffy, Irvin Hardy, Otto Joe Cook.

To be first lieutenants from Aug. 16, 1916: Harold M. Hayes, Leonard Davis Frescoln.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Carl S. Doney, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from July 1, 1916, vice 1st Lieut. Samuel H. Tilghman, promoted.

Note.—Above officer was nominated Aug. 2, 1916, for promotion under name Karl S. Doney, which nomination is withdrawn.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. Edwin O. Saunders, 9th Inf., to be captain from June 12, 1916.

First Lieut. Walter Krueger, 3d Inf., to be captain from June 17, 1916.

Note.—Officers named were nominated July 3, 1916, and nominations were confirmed July 10, 1916, for promotion with rank from June 17 and June 18, 1916, respectively.

This message is submitted for purposes of conferring upon each of nominees date of rank to which entitled as result of dismissal on July 7, 1916, in pursuance of a sentence imposed by a G.C.M. of 1st Lieut. John S. McCleary, Inf., unassigned, who was nominated July 3, 1916, for promotion to grade of captain, and whose nomination was confirmed July 10, 1916. His promotion was not accomplished.

To be Chaplain.

Chaplain Thomas Livingston, with the rank of captain from Aug. 12, 1916.

S.O. 196, AUG. 23, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Major James M. Petty, P.S. (Capt., Inf.), relieved detail major, Phil. Scouts, Sept. 15; is assigned 12th Infantry as captain, Sept. 16, 1916.

Name of Capt. Robert I. Rees, 3d Inf., placed on list of detached officers, effective Sept. 16, 1916; name of Capt. James M. Petty, Inf., is removed therefrom, Sept. 15, 1916.

Following transfers of officers are announced: Capt. Paul Hurst, 3d Inf., to 19th Inf.; Capt. Charles S. Frank, 19th Inf., to 3d Inf. Captain Hurst will join regiment to which transferred; Captain Frank will remain on duty with present regiment until time to comply with Par. 47, S.O. 192, Aug. 17.

First Lieut. Alan C. Woods, M.R.C., relieved duty Southern Dept.; proceed Fort Bayard, General Hospital, for duty.

Acting Dental Surgs. Charles C. Mann, Arthur J. Skillman, U.S.A., now Canal Zone, proceed to Fort Sam Houston, via New Orleans, for examination appointment first lieutenants; detail surgeon upon completion.

Following aviation students, Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, report examination for rating junior military aviators, Aviation Section, Signal Corps: Second Lieut. Davenport Johnson, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Millard F. Harmon, Jr., 27th Inf.; Clinton W. Russell, 8th Inf.; Howard C. Davidson, 27th Inf.; Maxwell Kirby, 3d Cav.; William A. Robertson, 11th Cav.

Lieut. Walter A. Frankland, M.R.C., ordered to active duty until Sept. 6, 1916, return home.

First Lieut. Wilber A. Blain, S.C., relieved detail corps.

S.O. 197, AUG. 24, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Leonard L. Deirick, 7th Cav., detailed Q.M.C., Sept. 14, 1916; remain present duties, return present station.

Lieut. Chapman Grant, Cav., recently reappointed, rank from July 12, 1916, assigned 17th Cav.; report Sept. 23, Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty not exceeding five days and join regiment.

Lieut. Col. William E. Welsh, 23d Inf., New York N.G., relief present duties join regiment.

Second Lieut. Carlin C. S. Stokely, 8th Inf., report Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey appointment a.d.c. his staff.

Following resignations accepted, effective Aug. 24: Second Lieut. Henry P. Wells, 2d Inf., N.G.; 1st Lieut. Roland M. Langston, 5th Inf., Georgia N.G.; 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Lacy, 3d Inf., Iowa N.G.; 2d Lieut. Walter L. Willis, 5th Inf., Nebraska N.G.; 1st Lieut. Henry R. Allick, Jr., 1st Inf., Georgia N.G.; 1st Lieut. Willis G. C. Kimball, Jr., 1st Field Art., Massachusetts N.G.; 1st Lieut. Dwight D. Guiffroye, C.E., Illinois N.G.; Capt. Bernard J. Glynn, 69th Inf., New York N.G.; 2d Lieut. John F. Hyland, 12th Inf., New York N.G.; Capt. Arthur H. Furlong, 7th Inf., Illinois N.G.; Capt Harry C. Elwood, 74th Inf., New York N.G.; 2d Lieut. John Baker, 100th Field Art., Connecticut N.G.; Capt. Karl J. Schumann, 3d Inf., Tennessee N.G.; Capt. Joseph L. Shaw, 2d Inf., North Carolina N.G.; 2d Lieut. Robert B. Hull, 1st Inf., Kentucky N.G.

Resignations accepted, effective Sept. 1: Second Lieut. Augustus H. Harvey, 23d Inf., New York N.G.; Capt. Henry P. Orton, New Jersey N.G.

Resignation Alphonse W. Weiner, 2d Field Art., New York N.G., accepted, effective Aug. 31, 1916.

G.O. 35, AUG. 17, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Prescribes organization of National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice. The board is hereafter to consist of eleven members instead of nine. The added members are to be representatives of the U.S.A.

The new board, upon its organization, will consist of six members from the Regular Establishment, one from the National Rifle Association and four from the country at large.

From Regular Establishment, the Assistant Secretary of War, the Hon. William M. Graham, Col. George W. McIver, Major Palmer E. Pierce, Capt. Frank R. Curtis, all U.S.A.; Capt. William C. Hardee and Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U.S.M.C.

From National Rifle Association of America, Lieut. Col. William Libby, president N.R.A.

From country at large, Brig. Gen. E. S. Tillotson, the A.G. of Vermont; Brig. Gen. Charles W. Thomas, the A.G. of California; Brig. Gen. Charles T. Gaither, Maryland N.G., and Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., retired, Tennessee N.G.

Capt. Frank R. Curtis, U.S.A., is named as recorder of the board.

BULLETIN 23, JULY 31, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—In connection with Par. III, Bulletin 17, War D., 1916, the following War Department circular is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, July 10, 1916.

Circular:

The Judge Advocate General of the Army having rendered an opinion to the effect that the muster into the military service of employees occupying "statutory" positions operates to separate such employees from their positions, it is hereby ordered

that employees carried under lump-sum appropriations in the various branches of the service under the War Department shall also be held to be separated from their positions upon muster into the military service; provided, however, under the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury published in the Department's circular (H) of June 29, 1916, employees mustered in as enlisted men may be granted leave of absence with pay not to exceed the annual amounts fixed by law or regulation, even though such leave extend beyond the date of muster into the military service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN C. SCOFIELD, Assistant and Chief Clerk.

II.—The solicitation of public or private subscriptions for the purpose of obtaining funds to augment the ration as issued by the Government to the Organized Militia and National Guard in the service of the United States is not favored by the War Department, inasmuch as the Army ration, which is furnished to such troops, is ample for all purposes when properly used. Officers and enlisted men of the Army and the Organized Militia and National Guard in the service of the United States are prohibited from taking part in any such soliciting.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 25, AUG. 12, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—Publishes instructions for installing and dismantling field range No. 1 in a baggage car, as part of an emergency kitchen equipment, when kitchen cars are not available.

II.—The following decision is published for the information of all concerned:

During the existence of present conditions on the Mexican border, the following regulations will be enforced regarding permanent stations of officers of the line:

Regardless of the location of his temporary station or of the organization to which he is attached or assigned, the permanent station of an officer will be at the military post where he is at present holding quarters until such time as the quarters so held are required for other purposes. In this latter event, upon application to the commander of the department within the territorial limits of which the quarters are located, the permanent station of the officer will be changed to the nearest post within the same department where quarters are available.

In the case of officers returning from detached service, upon application made directly to the commander of the department within the territorial limits of which the officer has been serving, he will be assigned to permanent station at the military post nearest to his detached service station where quarters are available. In the case of officers returning from overseas service in the Pacific, application for assignment to permanent station will be made to the commanding general, Western Department, who will follow the same rule as above indicated. The commanding general, Eastern Department, similarly will assign permanent stations to officers returning from the Canal Zone or from overseas service in the Atlantic.

In case department commanders are unable, on account of lack of quarters, to assign permanent stations as above indicated, report of the fact will be made to the War Department.

Nothing in these regulations will be construed as changing orders and regulations now in force regarding the issue of fuel and illuminating supplies.

BULLETIN 26, AUG. 14, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—Publishes the act extending appropriations for operations of Government.

II.—Regular Army Reservists reporting for duty under summons of June 27, 1916, and found fit, are entitled to \$5 monthly from time of entering Reserve to taking up duty under the call. Transportation and commutation of rations (50 cents per meal en route from home) also payable.

2. Remarks to be entered on muster roll (form is given).

3. Transportation and rations to rejected Reservists.

4. Provides for settlements when Reservists are relieved active duty and returned to Reserve.

5. Reservists reporting in compliance with call will be taken up, carried on roll and paid for grade they hold in Reserve, and will be carried in enlistment period in which they were serving when furloughed to Reserve. Pay for active service begins with date Reservist reports in person to military authorities in compliance with call and terminates with date of his relief from active service.

6. Each member of Regular Army Reserve who complies with summons when mobilization is directed by President, and who is found physically fit for service, is entitled to allowance of clothing in kind, with initial and yearly clothing money allowance, authorized by Army Regulations and announced in orders from War Department for other enlisted men of his grade. This will be issued, charged and settled for as provided in Army Regulations.

ORDERS 8, AUG. 22, 1916, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Under requirements of Sec. 13, Act of June 3, 1916, "For national defense," which provides that the number of privates first-class, Signal Corps, shall not exceed twenty-five per centum of number of privates, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army regrets the necessity of returning a number of privates first-class to the grade of private. (The order reduces 100 men from July 1.)

G.O. 12, AUG. 13, 1916, WESTERN DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Frank W. Coe, G.S., having reported at the headquarters in compliance with Par. 66, S.O. 174, War D., July 27, 1916, is assigned to duty and announced as chief of staff of the Department, with station in San Francisco, Calif. By command of Major General Bell:

J. D. BARRETTE, Col., Adjutant Gen., Dept. Adjutant.

BULLETIN 25, AUG. 12, 1916, WESTERN DEPT.

Published a communication from The Adjutant General of the Army to the Commanding General, Western Dept., about leather leggings, which says: "Par. 86, Uniform Specifications, as changed by Changes, U.S., 5, War D., 1915, has been interpreted as prescribing the leather leggin for organizations exclusively and wholly equipped as mounted troops, and canvas leggin for all other troops, including all organizations of which only a portion of the men are mounted. Reference that interpretation, it was decided March 14, 1916, that all Signal Corps men were considered as having status of mounted men, and Secretary of War directs that mounted enlisted men of Medical Department be also considered as having this status, and authorizes issue of leather leggin to all mounted enlisted men that department."

BULLETIN 26, AUG. 15, 1916, WESTERN DEPT.

Published an interpretation Small-arms Firing Manual concerning pistol practice: "In computing the allowance of small-arms ammunition as published in G.O. 1, War D., 1914, provision was made for pistol practice by sergeants of all foot troops. This Department is prepared to furnish ammunition for target practice of these sergeants and also badges for those who qualify for them."

BULLETIN 27, AUG. 16, 1916, WESTERN DEPT.

I.—Letter from The Adjutant General of the Army, announcing cost of field shoes at \$2.81 per pair, price specified in G.O. 17, War D., 1916, for regulation shoes.

II.—Publishes information from Q.M.G. regarding Q.M. Corps personnel with firing batteries, Mountain Artillery, recommending that no personnel of the Quartermaster Corps be attached to such batteries for this duty, which is of a combat nature, but they should be assigned to pack trains.

G.O. 14, AUG. 4, 1916, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Announces transfers of enlisted men from 1st Field Artillery (Heavy), and following officers are assigned to regiment: Col. John E. McMahon, Lieut. Col. William S. Guignard, Major Henry W. Butner; Capts. John W. Kilbrett, William S. Browning, Raymond S. Pratt, Samuel Frankenberger,

Henry S. Kilbourne, Jr., George N. Paine, Harry Pfleil and Herman Erlenkoetter; 1st Lieuts. Clyde A. Seileeck, Robert C. Goetz, Joseph Andrews, Harold C. Vanderveer, John N. Hauser and Joseph O. Daly.

Schofield Barracks is designated as station of 5th Field Artillery.

G.O. 15, AUG. 4, 1916, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Announces transfers of enlisted men, for purpose of effecting organization of 32d Infantry, and the following officers are assigned to the regiment: Col. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Lieut. Col. Michael J. Lenihan; Majors Samuel P. Lyon, Henry E. Eames and Rufus E. Longan; Capts. Fred W. Pitts, Charles A. Meals, John D. Burnett, Robert P. Harbold, John B. Richardson, James A. Ullo, John B. Corby, Thomas H. Lowe, Walter E. Pruden, Charles C. Bankhead, Paul R. Manchester, Byard Sned, Clyde R. Abraham, George C. Keleher and Lloyd R. Fredendall; 1st Lieuts. Carl L. Cohen, Robert G. Calder, John R. Baxter, Hugh B. Keen, Douglas T. Greene, James N. Peale, Otto K. Stadler, Charles B. Lyman, William A. Culloch, Bernard P. Lamb, Alfred E. Sawkins, Carl Spatz, Woodfin G. Jones, Rufus S. Bratton and Howard P. Milligan.

Lieut. Col. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., is attached to the regiment. Schofield Barracks is designated as station of 32d Infantry.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. Ebene Swift, G.S., is relieved further duty as chief of staff of the department and will comply with War Department orders in his case. (Aug. 10, Western D.)

So much of Par. 66, S.O. 174, July 27, 1916, War D., as relates to Capt. Oliver Edwards, G.S., is revoked. (Aug. 22, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. McCAIN, THE A.G.

Lieut. Col. William M. Cruikshank, A.G., retained in A.G. Dept. from July 1, 1916, as lieutenant colonel, under Sec. 5, Act of June 3, 1916, is relieved further detail as adjutant general under that section, effective Aug. 25, 1916, and is detailed in A.G. Dept., effective Aug. 26, 1916. Lieutenant Colonel Cruikshank will proceed to Washington for duty. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Col. Peyton C. March, A.G., retained in A.G. Dept. from July 1, 1916, as a colonel, to serve out period of his detail as lieutenant colonel, under provisions of Sec. 5, Act of June 3, 1916, is relieved detail in A.G. Dept., Aug. 25, 1916, and assigned to 8th Field Artillery. On expiration of any leave which may be granted, Colonel March will join regiment. Leave of Aug. 26 to include Sept. 30, 1916, is granted Col. Peyton C. March, A.G. (Aug. 22, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Major Herbert A. White, J.A., is extended seven days. (Aug. 19, E.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G.

Leave one month, upon relief duty Fort McPherson, Ga., to Major Louis F. Garrard, Q.M.C. (Aug. 18, E.D.)

Major Alexander M. Davis, Q.M.C., is relieved duty in charge of establishment of Fort Worth Depot and will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., office Quartermaster Corps, for assignment to duty as assistant. (Aug. 19, War D.)

So much of Par. 38, S.O. 164, July 15, 1916, War D., as directs Capt. Robert B. Powers, Q.M.C., retain quarters permanent station to which assigned prior to detail in Q.M.C. is revoked. Captain Powers is assigned to station at Fort Bliss, Texas. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Capt. Arthur P. Watts, Q.M.C. (Infantry), is assigned to 20th Infantry, Aug. 24, 1916, and will join regiment to which assigned. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. Francis J. Baker, Q.M.C., now at camp of instruction, Monterey, Cal., to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty at camp. (Aug. 11, Western D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Joseph P. Adkins, Q.M.C. (appointed Aug. 10, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), now at Fort Williams, Me., is assigned to permanent station at that fort. He will be sent to Fort Sam Houston for temporary duty. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Following quartermaster sergeants, Q.M.C. (appointed Aug. 16, 1916, from grades of Q.M.C. designated), to duty as indicated: Franklin J. O'Brien (from sergeant first class), now at Fort Caswell, N.C., to duty Coast Defenses of the Cape Fear; George P. Tiesler (from sergeant), now at Tientsin, China, to duty Philippine Department; Chester H. McVay (from sergeant), now at Fort Moultrie, S.C., to permanent station that fort and with least practicable delay to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty; Charles Rund, Jr. (from sergeant first class), now at Columbus, N.M., to duty Southwestern Department. (Aug. 19, War D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 181, War D., Aug. 4, 1916, as directs Sergt. 1st Class Leland Willson, Q.M.C., be sent to Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone, is revoked. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Sergt. Frank H. Lynch, Q.M.C. Fort Shofield, N.Y., to Fort Andrews, Mass., for duty as overseer, relieving Sergt. Thomas C. Thompson, Q.M.C. Sergeant Thompson upon relief will be sent to Fort Shofield, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 19, War D.)

tar, until return of Capt. William R. Davis, M.C., from Fort Douglas, Utah. (Aug. 8, Western D.)

Par. 48, S.O. 187, Aug. 11, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Paul E. Bowers, M.R.C., is revoked. (Aug. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. George E. Tooley, M.R.C., to active duty and to sail about Oct. 5, 1916, for Hawaii. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Sick leave three months to 1st Lieut. Charles L. Baker, M.R.C. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Par. 33, S.O. 190, Aug. 15, 1916, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. William J. Fritzheim, is amended to read "First Lieut. William J. Fritzheim, M.R.C. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Medical Reserve Corps is ordered to active duty and will proceed about Oct. 5, 1916, to Manila: First Lieuts. Benjamin F. Fridge, Jr., and George S. Wallace. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Sick leave three months is granted 1st Lieut. Reuben L. Robertson, M.R.C., upon expiration of present leave. Relieved active duty in Medical Reserve Corps, upon expiration sick leave herein granted, and orders, July 27, amended accordingly. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Each of the following officers, Medical Reserve Corps, ordered to active duty five days, beginning Sept. 5, 1916: 1st Lieuts. Rudolph Matas, Charles J. Miller and Frederic A. Washburn. (Aug. 22, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Harold O. Scott, D.S., now on temporary duty at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., proceed to Palm City, Cal., temporary duty 3d Oregon Infantry. (Aug. 1, Western D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Major Albert E. Waldron, C.E., from station in Washington and from duty at the Engineer Depot, Washington Barracks, D.C., upon the expiration of leave and will then proceed to Wilmington, N.C., and take station. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Corps of Engineers from his present duties, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and detailed to enter the next class at the Army Field Engineer School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for term beginning Oct. 1, 1916, and will report on Sept. 15 for duty: Major Ulysses S. Grant, 3d Capt., Richard C. Moore, Clarence S. Ridley, Jarvis J. Bain, James A. O'Connor and Charles L. Hall. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Following officers, Corps of Engineers, relieved assignment and duty Regiment of Engineers, time to proceed to Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., Sept. 29, 1916, take course of instruction: From 1st Regiment—First Lieuts. William H. Holcombe, John S. Bradon, 2d Lieuts. Alexander P. Cronkhite, Edwin A. Bethel, Alfred L. Davison, Mason J. Young. From 2d Regiment—First Lieuts. Brethon B. Somervell, Dabney O. Elliott, George F. Lewis, Harrison Brand, Jr., Oscar O. Kuentz, Edwin R. Kimble, 2d Lieuts. George J. Richards, John S. Smylie, Earl F. Gesler, John F. Conklin. From 1st Battalion, Mounted Engineers—Second Lieut. Lehman W. Miller. (Aug. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Francis K. Newcomer, 2d Engrs., now in San Francisco, proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for assignment to one of the two Engineer companies at that post. (Aug. 10, Western D.)

Major Edward M. Markham, C.E., is detailed as professor of practical military engineering at U.S.M.A., effective Aug. 21, 1916. (Aug. 22, War D.)

First Sgt. Ben C. Parr, Co. F, 2d Engrs., is relieved further mapping duty with detachment at Glenbrook, Lake county, Cal., and will return to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty with his company. (Aug. 14, Western D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Major Harry B. Jordan, O.D. (Cav.), report in person to Col. Edward A. Millar, 3d Field Art., president of board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to Field Artillery. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Capt. Richard H. Somers, O.D., relieved duty U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., about Aug. 22, 1916, to Sandy Hook Proving Ground for duty. (Aug. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Lewis A. Nickerson, O.D., relieved duty Sandy Hook Proving Ground; to West Point, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1916, for duty. (Aug. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Leonard L. Barrett, O.D., is relieved duty Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J.; to Augusta Arsenal, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Augustin M. Prentiss, O.D., to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for duty. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Orders, Aug. 15, relating to Ord. Sgt. John J. Piorkoski, amended to direct that he be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty under department ordnance officer. (Aug. 22, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

First Lieut. George S. Gillis, S.C., upon his relief as supply officer at the Signal Corps General Supply Depot, Fort Wood, N.Y., by Capt. John W. Ward, retired, will report to C.O., Fort Wood, for duty. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Horace E. Hull, S.C., Columbus, N.M., to Washington, D.C., for duty in Signal Corps General Supply Depot. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Sergt. Ernest Cote, S.C., is announced as being rated as aviation mechanician from Aug. 18, 1916. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Following promotions and appointment in Aviation Section of Signal Corps are announced:

To be sergeants, first class—Sergts. Harry T. Lewis, Arthur J. Ohm and Arthur B. Neiswander, to date Aug. 10, 1916.

To be sergeants—Corps. Fred J. Scheidegger, Harry E. Hall, Frank Krick, Harry V. Hand, Atlas F. Bryant, Clarence H. Maraville, Wilburn C. Dodd and James S. Krull, to date Aug. 10, 1916. (Aug. 16, C.S.O.)

Following promotions in Signal Corps are announced:

To be master signal electricians—Sergts. 1st Class Harry F. Miller, John A. Malterer, Ralph C. Vrooman, George M. Dusenbury, Louis Anderson, Joseph S. Berisford, Albert Burton and George McNamara, to date Aug. 10, 1916.

To be sergeants—Corps. Clyde R. McCoy, to date June 1, 1916, and Howard O. Walker, Herbert G. Bertram, George E. Lester, Oswald W. Schmidt, Frank E. Lankford, Arthur P. Kellogg and William Moe, to date Aug. 10, 1916. (Aug. 16, C.S.O.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

So much of Par. 49, S.O. 183, Aug. 7, 1916, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Lewis Brown, Jr., 1st Cav., is amended so as to direct that officer to proceed to the Presidio of Monterey for temporary duty, and upon the completion to Fort Riley, to report on Sept. 25, 1916, for entering the Mounted Service School to take the second-year course. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Orders, Aug. 8, 1916, War D., relating to Capt. Claude B. Sweezy, 1st Cav., amended to direct that officer proceed to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., temporary duty, thence to Washington, D.C., for duty at Army War College about Sept. 15, 1916. (Aug. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. John K. Brown, 2d Cav., to West Point, N.Y., U.S.M.A., for duty. (Aug. 17, War D.)

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 184, Aug. 8, 1916, War D., as relates to 2d Lieut. George H. Brett, 2d Cav., revoked. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Orders Aug. 8, 1916, War D., as relate to Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav., amended to direct him proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., temporary duty, and upon completion to Army War College as heretofore directed. (Aug. 23, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

Par. 26, S.O. 188, Aug. 12, 1916, War D., relating to Capt. Philip Mowry, 3d Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Second Lieut. Frank L. Van Horn, 3d Cav., is detailed to enter next first-year class at Mounted Service School and will report in person on Sept. 25, 1916, for duty. (Aug. 22, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Capt. Daniel H. Ginty, 4th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Sept. 4, 1916, vice Capt. Charles W. Van Way, Q.M.C., relieved detail in that corps, Sept. 3. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Capt. Daniel H. Ginty, 4th Cav., detailed in Q.M.C., Sept. 4, 1916, report to commanding general, Hawaiian Dept., for duty. (Aug. 23, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Par. 6, S.O. 188, War D., Aug. 12, 1916, relating to 2d Lieut. John McD. Thompson, 5th Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 18, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

The name of Capt. Roger S. Fitch, 6th Cav., is placed on list of detached officers, Aug. 18, 1916. (Aug. 17, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. ERWIN.

Capt. Leonard L. Deitrich, 7th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C., Sept. 14, 1916, vice Capt. Francis H. Pope, Q.M.C., relieved detail in that corps, Sept. 13, 1916. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. William O. Ryan, 7th Cav., is attached to Aviation Section of Signal Corps as aviation student; to San Diego, Cal., Signal Corps Aviation School, for duty. (Aug. 22, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

Leave until Sept. 1, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Chauncey St. C. McNeill, 8th Cav. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Musician 2d Class Faustino Del Rosario, Headquarters Troop, 8th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Bliss, Texas. (Aug. 18, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. DE R. C. CABELL.

Par. 34, S.O. 180, War D., Aug. 3, 1916, relating to Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, 10th Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. William B. Peebles, 10th Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination with a view to detail in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Par. 51, S.O. 183, Aug. 7, 1916, War D., as relates to Capt. Alfred E. Kennington, 10th Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Capt. Lewis S. Morey, 10th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa. (Aug. 22, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

The name of 1st Lieut. James L. Collins, 11th Cav., is placed on list of detached officers, Aug. 18, 1916. (Aug. 17, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. L. SLOCUM.

COL. H. T. ALLEN, ATTACHED.

Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, 13th Cav., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service account of disability incident thereto, the retirement of Captain Ryan from active service is announced. He will proceed home. (Aug. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. John G. Quekemeyer, 13th Cav., relieved present duties, Nov. 16, 1916; join regiment. (Aug. 19, War D.)

Sick leave four months to 1st Lieut. George F. Patten, 13th Cav. (Aug. 22, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. C. MACOMB.

Par. 12, S.O. 171, War D., July 24, 1916, as relating to 1st Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 14th Cav., revoked. (Aug. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Emil Pierson, 14th Cav., promptly to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as instructor at School of Musketry. (Aug. 17, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of Capt. Evan H. Humphrey, Cav., is removed from list of detached officers, Aug. 17, 1916. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Major Frank Tompkins, Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., and is relieved duty with Organized Militia of Vermont. (Aug. 17, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, Cav., is removed from list of detached officers, Aug. 17, 1916. Lieutenant Parker is relieved duty at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. Thorne Deuel, Jr., Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, examination for detail in Aviation Section. (Aug. 19, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Arthur Poillon, Cav., is extended twenty days. (Aug. 22, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Under exceptional circumstances leave two months and twenty-three days, upon arrival at San Francisco about Aug. 12, 1916, to Capt. John W. Kilbrett, Jr., 1st Field Art. (Aug. 3, H.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Major Manus McCloskey, 3d Field Art., is detailed to enter next class at Army War College and will report about Sept. 15, 1916, for duty. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Capt. Fred H. Gallup, 3d Field Art., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Aug. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Richard C. Burleson and 2d Lieut. David E. Cain, 3d Field Art., detailed to enter next first-year class at Mounted Service School, and will report at Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 25, 1916. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Par. 26, S.O. 183, Aug. 12, 1916, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Roger S. Parrott, 3d Field Art., is revoked. (Aug. 18, War D.)

First Sergt. Charles Schneider, Hdqrs. Co., 3d F.A., is placed upon retired list at Eagle Pass, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Aug. 23, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Sergt. William H. Brady, Battery A, 6th Field Art., on duty with Kansas N.G., to Mount Gretna, Pa., for duty with 8th Field Artillery, Pennsylvania N.G., in camp. (Aug. 19, War D.)

First Sergt. Charles Schneider, Hdqrs. Co., 3d F.A., is placed upon retired list at Eagle Pass, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Aug. 23, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Frank E. Hopkins, Field Art., will report to C.O., 8th Field Artillery, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. John N. Greely, Field Art., report to C.O., 7th Field Artillery, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 18, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Major Edward Kimmel, C.A.C., completion duties camp of instruction, Monterey, Cal., to Fort Worden, Wash., temporary duty, then comply with War Dept. orders, duty matériel officer, Pacific Coast Artillery District. (Aug. 4, Western D.)

Major Laurence C. Brown, C.A.C., is relieved duty camp of instruction at Monterey and will proceed to American Lake, Wash., for duty with Coast Artillery at camp of instruction. (Aug. 7, Western D.)

Major Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., having reported these headquarters, is assigned to station in San Francisco. Major Hagood will proceed to Fort Rosecrans for temporary duty and return to station, these headquarters. (Aug. 5, Western D.)

Major George T. Patterson, C.A.C., upon arrival in U.S. and expiration leave, to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., assume command Coast Defenses of San Diego. (Aug. 19, War D.)

Unexecuted portion of sentence of confinement to limits of post where serving in case of Capt. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, C.A.C. (the Q.M. Corps), published in G.C.M.O. 193, Western D., April 10, 1916, is remitted. (Aug. 3, Western D.)

Capt. William P. Platt, C.A.C., inspector-instructor, San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Worden, Wash., to assist in joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises, Aug. 20 to 31, 1916. (Aug. 5, Western D.)

Capt. Jairus A. Moore, C.A.C., relieved further duty camp of instruction, U.S. troops, Monterey, Cal., to San Francisco, temporary duty headquarters. (Aug. 9, Western D.)

Capt. Jairus A. Moore, C.A.C., relieved temporary duty these headquarters, 12th inst., proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, duty at camp of instruction. (Aug. 11, Western D.)

First Lieut. Dana H. Crissy, C.A.C., camp of instruction, Monterey, to American Lake, Wash., temporary duty with Coast Artillery at camp of instruction. (Aug. 3, Western D.)

First Lieut. Willis Shipp, C.A.C., inspector-instructor, Eugene, Ore., to Fort Worden, Wash., to assist in joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises, Aug. 20 to 31, 1916. (Aug. 5, Western D.)

First Lieut. Dana H. Crissy, C.A.C., now on leave, to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty with Coast Artillery at camp of instruction. (Aug. 12, Western D.)

First Lieut. Perry M. Gallup, C.A.C., examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for duties of captain, C.A.C., by reason of disability incident to Service, his retirement as a captain is announced to date from July 1, 1916, date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. Captain Gallup will proceed home. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. Francis J. Torney, C.A.C., from camp at Calexico, Cal., to proper station, Fort Winfield Scott. (Aug. 4, Western D.)

Sick leave two months to 2d Lieut. Walter Smith, C.A.C. (Aug. 11, Western D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 179, Western D., Aug. 10, 1916, relating to 2d Lieut. Octave De Carré, C.A.C., revoked. (Aug. 12, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Lester E. Moreton, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty with Const. Artillery at the camp of instruction. (Aug. 12, Western D.)

Sailing orders for 2d Lieut. Philip G. Blackmore, C.A

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. HASBROUCK.

Par. 18, S.O. 186, War D., Aug. 10, 1916, relating to 1st Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, 20th Inf., revoked. (Aug. 17, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. _____

Second Lieut. Charles C. Benedict, 21st Inf., is attached to Aviation Section, S.C., as aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., Signal Corps Aviation School, for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON, JR.

Capt. Oscar J. Charles, 22d Inf., to Washington, D.C., and report to Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, president of board, for purpose of considering question of persons entitled to medals of honor, for duty until further orders, vice Lieut. Col. Henry Jersey, C.E., hereby relieved. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. Arnold N. Krogstad, 22d Inf., upon expiration leave, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, examination for detail in Aviation Section. (Aug. 21, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. L. WINN.

Capt. Rinaldo R. Wood, 24th Inf., detailed in Q.M.C. Sept. 25, 1916, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., not later than Sept. 20, 1916, for assignment to duty as Q.M., and in addition will assume charge of construction work at Jefferson Barracks, relieving Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, Q.M.C. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Capt. Henry M. Fales, 24th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, the retirement of Captain Fales from active service is announced. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Sergt. Will Dry, Co. E, 24th Inf., is placed upon retired list at Columbus, N.M., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 23, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. L. FAISON.

Par. 30, S.O. 189, Aug. 14, 1916, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. Carl Reichmann, 25th Inf., revoked. (Aug. 19, War D.)

Cook Jacob Hill, Co. I, 25th Inf., is placed upon retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and will repair to his home. (Aug. 22, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

First Lieut. Henry J. Damm, 26th Inf., is attached to Aviation Section, Signal Corps, as aviation student; to San Diego, Signal Corps Aviation School, for duty. (Aug. 22, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

COL. E. F. TAGGART, ATTACHED.

Major Earl C. Carnahan, 28th Inf., now on leave, is attached to 1st Infantry and will proceed to San Francisco, and thence on transport about Sept. 5, 1916, to Honolulu, H.T., and join regiment to which attached. (Aug. 21, War D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Robert D. Carter, 28th Inf., is extended two months. (Aug. 22, War D.)

31ST INFANTRY.—COL. _____

Band Leader Francis E. Lee, 31st Inf. (appointed Aug. 15, 1916, from musician third class, band, 31st Infantry), now at Douglas, Ariz., will be sent to Manila, Sept. 5, 1916, for duty. (Aug. 17, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave one month to Col. George S. Young, Inf. (Aug. 19, War D.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 171, Western D., Aug. 1, 1916, as relates to Major Ulysses G. McAlexander, Inf., revoked. Major McAlexander is relieved temporary duty these headquarters, 8th inst., and will return to station at Portland, Ore. About 20th inst. he will proceed to American Lake, Wash., for duty at camp of instruction for U.S. troops. (Aug. 7, Western D.)

Leave one month and eighteen days, at once, to Capt. Charles H. Bridges, Inf., a.d.c. (Aug. 12, Western D.)

The leave granted Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, Inf., is extended seven days. (Aug. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick J. Ostermann, Inf., instructor at State College of Washington, is detailed for duty at camp of instruction at Fort Douglas, Utah. (Aug. 14, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Basil D. Edwards, Inf., acting judge advocate, to West Point, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1916, for duty. (Aug. 19, War D.)

Capt. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Inf., report Fort Myer, Va., for examination for transfer to Cavalry arm. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Leave two months, about Sept. 3, 1916, to Capt. James E. McDonald, Inf., recruiting officer. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, Inf., is extended twenty days. (Aug. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. John C. Waterman, Inf., upon completion duties mustering officer, to the Walter Reed Hospital, D.C., and report for treatment. (Aug. 23, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. Lindsey E. Cheatham, P.S., retired, to active duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Capt. Edson I. Small, P.S., retired, to active duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Sick leave until Dec. 1, 1916, is granted 2d Lieut. Sidney S. De Costa, P.S. (Aug. 18, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. Arthur Williams, U.S.A., retired, is relieved staff duty camp of instruction, Monterey, and further active duty. (Aug. 1, Western D.)

Col. John C. Gresham, U.S.A., retired, is relieved temporary duty these headquarters and will return to home at Los Angeles, Cal. (Aug. 7, Western D.)

Par. 25, S.O. 178, Western D., Aug. 9, 1916, relating to Col. John C. Gresham, revoked. (Aug. 12, Western D.)

Capt. Winfield S. Overton, U.S.A., retired, is relieved staff duty camp of instruction, Monterey, and from further active duty. (Aug. 1, Western D.)

Capt. Matthew A. Batson, U.S.A., retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed for general recruiting service at Huntington, W.Va., from Sept. 3, 1916. (Aug. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, U.S.A., retired, upon completion duties at camp of instruction, Monterey, Cal., to Fort Douglas, Utah, for staff duties. (Aug. 12, Western D.)

First Lieut. Joseph W. McNeal, U.S.A., retired, with his consent to active duty and detailed as an acting Q.M. To Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Southern Department, for station and duty. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Second Lieut. Cyrus R. Street, U.S.A., retired, now at San Diego Army and Navy Academy, Pacific Beach, Cal., with his consent is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, camp of instruction, for staff duties. (Aug. 12, Western D.)

Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Sibley, U.S.A., report by telegraph to commanding general, Southern Dept., for duty and to join station to which assigned. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Capt. Joseph Herring, U.S.A., retired, with his consent is assigned active duty and detailed as acting quartermaster; to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., relieving Major Leo F. Foster, U.S.A., retired, who will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., relieving Capt. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., U.S.A., retired, who will proceed home and stand relieved active duty. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Capt. Edward N. Macon, U.S.A., retired, at his own request, is relieved duty Castle Heights School, Lebanon, Tenn., and with his consent is assigned to active duty Chicago as supply officer, Aviation Section, S.C. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Orders Relating to N.G. 7890\$. OI.....

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, S.C., Major Charles McK. Saltzman, S.C., Major Allie W. Williams, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Alvin G. Gutensohn, S.C., is appointed to meet at War Department from time to time at call of senior member for purpose of examining persons residing in vicinity of Washington, D.C., for commission in Signal Officers' Reserve Corps. (Aug. 21, War D.)

DUTY AT CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Following officers from respective stations to American Lake, Wash., to arrive not later than 24th inst., for duty at camp

of instruction: Majors Mervyn C. Buckley and Alfred S. Morgan, C.A.C., Capt. John R. Thomas, Jr., 1st Inf., Capt. Varian D. Dixon, 4th Cav., 1st Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, 2d Lieuts. Walter Smith and George I. Thatcher, all Coast Artillery Corps. (Aug. 10, Western D.)

Following officers from respective stations to Fort Douglas, Utah, to arrive not later than 17th inst., for duty camp of instruction: Capt. James S. Parker, 4th Cav., Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, C.A.C., Capt. Lewis S. Ryan, C.A.C., 1st Lieuts. George C. Marshall, Jr., 16th Inf., Thomas H. Jones, C.A.C., Charles A. Meals, 25th Inf., 2d Lieuts. Joseph R. Cygan, Octave De Carré, Wilmer T. Scott and Vern S. Furnell, all C.A.C. (Aug. 10, Western D.)

Following sergeants-instructor, now on duty at places indicated, proceed without delay to Golden, Colo., for duty: Charles H. Pelton, Battery B, 5th F.A., Beppo Boumenot, Battery B, 6th F.A., Paul S. Seim, Battery A, 3d F.A., all Sacramento; William J. Petrick, Battery E, 5th F.A., Clackamas, Ore. (Aug. 8, Western D.)

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

Par. 25, S.O. 182, Aug. 5, 1916, War D., is amended to direct following officers to proceed with as little delay as possible to Fort Sill for duty as instructors at School of Musketry: Capts. William A. Kent, 4th Inf., Harry L. Cooper, 28th Inf., 1st Lieuts. Channing E. Delaplane, 11th Inf., John F. Clapham, 19th Inf., Thomas W. Brown, 17th Inf., Converse R. Lewis, 23d Inf., and Frank Keller, 6th Cav. (Aug. 17, War D.)

Battl. Sergts. Major Robert G. Cousley, Clyde Voorhees and Robert G. Igoe, 1st Sergt. Michael Janichick and Sergt. James E. Slater, Detachment School of Musketry, Fort Sill, Okla., now in San Francisco, are assigned to temporary duty at headquarters. (Aug. 9, Western D.)

Battl. Sergts. Major Clyde Voorhees and Robert G. Igoe, Detachment School of Musketry, are relieved temporary duty these headquarters and will return to proper station, Fort Sill, Okla. (Aug. 10, Western D.)

Battl. Sergt. Major Robert G. Cousley, Detachment School of Musketry, is relieved temporary duty these headquarters, on 11th inst., and will return to proper station, Fort Sill, Okla. (Aug. 10, Western D.)

First Sergt. Michael Janichick and Sergt. James E. Slater, Detachment School of Musketry, are relieved temporary duty these headquarters, 12th inst., and will return to proper station, Fort Sill, Okla. (Aug. 10, Western D.)

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Camp of instruction for U.S. troops will be established at Fort Douglas, Utah, and will be in operation from Aug. 7 to Oct. 1, 1916. Civilians possessing necessary qualifications will be permitted to attend camp Aug. 21 to Sept. 16, 1916. (Aug. 7, Western D.)

EXAMINATIONS CANDIDATES SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Boards are appointed to meet Aug. 21 as follows:

Capt. Hugh K. Taylor and 1st Lieut. Allison B. Deans, Jr., C.A.C., 1st Lieuts. Frederick J. Smith and Jesse P. Truax, M.R.C., at Fort Rosecrans.

Capt. Leonard T. Waldron, C.A.C., Richard C. Moore, C.E., 1st Lieuts. Herbert C. Liser and Arthur A. Finch, M.R.C., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Major George H. McManus and Capt. Henry W. Bunn, C.A.C., 1st Lieuts. Charles A. Betts and Lewis A. Lavanture, M.R.C., at Fort Lawton, Wash.

Capt. Robert F. Woods and 1st Lieut. William C. Whitaker, C.A.C., 1st Lieuts. Charles E. Butts and Samuel E. Lambert, M.R.C., at Fort George Wright, Wash.

Capt. John T. Geary and Ernest R. Tilton, C.A.C., 1st Lieuts. John P. Smith, C.A.C., Walter O. Howell and Norman D. Morgan, M.R.C., at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.

Capt. William R. Davis, M.C., Stanley S. Ross, C.A.C., 1st Lieuts. Perry M. Gallup, C.A.C., and Ira K. Humphrey, M.R.C., at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, 21st Inf., Herbert C. Gibner, M.C., Allen Parker, 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edward H. Jordan, M.R.C., at camp at Calexico, Cal.

The following are ordered to appear for examination at places indicated: Sergt. Paul Hathaway and Corp. Frederick McCabe, Co. M, 21st Inf., and Corp. James W. Barnett, Co. F, 2d Regt. of Engineers, at Calexico, Cal.; Corp. Carl J. Smith, 3d Co., Fort Stevens, at Vancouver Barracks; Corp. William M. Cravens, 2d Co., Fort Winfield Scott, at Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; Sergt. James G. Monihan, 11th Cav., Fort Winfield Scott, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Sergt. Ray S. Perrin, Co. F, 2d Engineers, at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (Aug. 9, Western D.)

EXAMINATIONS IN MEDICAL CORPS.

Boards of medical officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet at places designated Sept. 5, 1916, for conducting preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in Medical Corps of Army:

Port Huachuca, Ariz., Capt. Benjamin B. Warriner, M.C. San Benito, Texas, 1st Lieut. Edgar B. Friedenwald, M.R.C. Eagle Pass, Texas, Capt. James I. Mabee and 1st Lieut. Charles W. Riley, M.C.

Fort George Wright, Wash., 1st Lieut. Charles E. Butts, M.R.C. Fort Rosecrans, Cal., 1st Lieut. Alvin J. Bayley and 1st Lieut. Frederick J. Smith, M.R.C.

New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. Rudolph Matac and 1st Lieut. Charles J. Miller, M.R.C.

Fort Jay, N.Y., Col. Charles Richard, M.C. Headquarters, Central Department, Chicago, Ill., Col. William Stephenson, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Stanton, M.R.C.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles Willecox, Capt. Adam E. Schlesinger and Capt. Harry R. Beery, M.C.

Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass., 1st Lieut. Frederic A. Washburn, M.R.C. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Boards for examination of medical officers for promotion are ordered as follows:

Col. William Stephenson, M.C., 1st Lieuts. Samuel C. Stanton and Theodore Proxmire, M.R.C., at Chicago.

Col. Charles Richard, Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder and Major Nelson Gopen, M.C., at Governors Island, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Charles Willecox, Capts. Adam E. Schlesinger and Harry R. Beery, M.C., at Columbus Barracks.

Lieut. Col. Thomas U. Raymond, Capts. Henry F. Pipes and Frank N. Chilton, M.C., at Jefferson Barracks.

Capt. William H. Arthur and William O. Owen and Lieut. Col. Champo C. McCulloch, Jr., M.C., at Army Medical School, Washington. (Aug. 23, War D.)

OFFICERS FOR EXAMINATION IN MEDICAL CORPS.

Capt. Charles E. Freeman, M.C., report Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for examination for promotion; Major Frederick M. Hartsock, M.C., report Governors Island, N.Y.; Capt. Ferdinand Schmitt, M.C., report Columbus Barracks; Capt. Frederick S. Macy, M.C., upon arrival at Newport News, Va., report Army Medical School, Washington; Lieut. Col. Charles Willcox, M.C., report Chicago, Ill.; Capt. Mathew A. Reasor, M.C., report Army Medical School, Washington. (Aug. 23, War D.)

ORDERS RELATING TO NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

The resignations of the following officers of the National Guard from the Federal service were accepted by the President on Aug. 17, 1916: Capt. Albert O. Nelson, Inf., Pennsylvania N.G.; Capt. Herbert C. Ostrom, M.C., Washington N.G.; 2d Lieut. John W. Baisley, 10th Field Art., Connecticut N.G.; 2d Lieut. John J. McGillic, 7th Inf., Illinois N.G.; Capt. James V. McKay, 3d Field Art., New York N.G.; 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Martin, M.C., Michigan N.G.; 2d Lieut. Earl G. Reed, 1st Inf., Vermont N.G.; Capt. John M. Straub, 8th Inf., Ohio N.G.; 1st Lieut. Charles B. McDaniel, M.C., North Carolina N.G.

Following resignations are accepted, effective Aug. 17, 1916: Second Lieut. Charles Penningroth, 1st Inf., Iowa N.G.; 1st Lieut. Charles S. Wallace, M.C., Oklahoma N.G.; 1st Lieut. William H. Spencer, 1st Inf., Missouri N.G.; 1st Lieut. Sewall C. Viles, 1st Inf., Iowa N.G.

The following resignations have been accepted, effective Aug. 18, 1916: Second Lieut. William L. Bailey, 2d Inf., Kentucky N.G.; 1st Lieut. William T. Henning, 1st Cav., Colorado N.G.; 1st Lieut. Charles Barber, 2d Inf., Kentucky N.G.; Major Frank S. Elliott, 8th Inf., Massachusetts N.G.; Capt. Leslie R. Forney, 1st Inf., New Mexico N.G.; 1st Lieut.

Henry F. Davidson, 71st Inf., New York N.G.; 2d Lieut. Newton W. Armstrong, 5th Inf., California N.G.; 2d Lieut. Eugene J. Orsenigo, 71st Inf., New York N.G.; Chaplain George A. Beecher, 5th Inf., Nebraska N.G. (Aug. 18, War D.)

The resignation of Major William H. Tukey, M.C., Idaho N.G., is accepted, effective Sept. 15, 1916. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Following resignations, effective Aug. 18, are accepted: First Lieut. Thomas F. Laurie, M.C., New York N.G.; 2d Lieut. Roy E. Ling, 4th Inf., Alabama N.G.; 1st Lieut. Arthur O. Beimick, 1st Inf., Missouri N.G. Effective Aug. 20—First Lieut. Frank A. Roberts, M.C., New Jersey N.G. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Following resignations are accepted, effective Aug. 19: Second Lieut. Louis A. Conser, 2d Inf., Montana N.G.; 2d Lieut. Marvin L. Stanton, 31st Inf., Michigan N.G.; 1st Lieut. Phil R. Wilkinson, 3d Inf., Iowa N.G. (Aug. 19, War D.)

Resignation of Capt. I. Newton Davies, 1st Inf., New Jersey N.G., is accepted upon expiration of leave. (Aug. 19, War D.)

Following resignations accepted, effective Aug. 21: First Lieut. Everett G. Setzer, 3d Inf., Texas N.G.; 2d Lieut. Spencer L. Safford, 2d Inf., New York N.G.; 1st Lieut. Edward M. Briggs, 1st Inf., Kansas N.G.; Capt. George S. Towle, 7th Inf., New York N.G.; 2d Lieut. Earl Lewis, 2d Field Art., Virginia N.G. (Aug. 21, War D.)

Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of the Delaware, will send 110 recruits, more or less, New Jersey N.G., now at Fort Du Pont, Del., to Douglas, Ariz., for assignment. These recruits will be accompanied by Capt. Harry J. Burlington, 4th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Mirandon, 5th Inf., New Jersey N.G., and Sergt. 1st Class Charles E. Elliot, Med. Dept. Sergeant 1st Class Elliot to return to Fort Du Pont. (Aug. 18, E.D.)

Capt. W. M. Carter, 2d Inf., South Carolina N.G., now at Columbia, S.C., will proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty departure of first detachment of recruits from that post to Southern Department, when he will proceed with such detachment. (Aug. 18, E.D.)

Troop A, Montana Cavalry, at Helena, Mont., by rail to Douglas, Ariz. (Aug. 7, Western D.)

Major John F. Sherburne and Capt. Albert B. Austin, Q.M.C., California N.G., will be mustered out of military service by state mustering officer, services being no longer required. (Aug. 14, Western D.)

Orders, Aug. 1, 1916, relating to 1st Lieut. Bert B. Clayton, 1st Oregon Inf., amended to read 1st Oregon Field Artillery. (Aug. 7, Western D.)

Resignation of Capt. Charles H. Back, 2d Inf., Kentucky N.G., is accepted, to take effect Aug. 22, 1916. (Aug. 22, War D.)

Following resignations are accepted, effective Aug. 22, 1916: 1st Lieut. Herbert G. Gossler, Med. Corps, N.Y.N.G.; 1st Lieut. Edward J. Bigley, 10th Inf., Pa. N.G.;

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The organized Naval Militia of the United States has shown an increase in strength of personnel of approximately twenty per cent. in the last fiscal year ended June 30, according to a statement issued by the Navy Department on Aug. 23. The total strength now is 9,300 men and 700 officers. In the last six months there were mustered into this service a marine company at Chicago, a deck division at Sarasota, Fla.; a marine company at Brooklyn, a deck division at Niagara Falls, a deck division at Houston, Texas, and one at Everett, Wash., besides two divisions organized in Hawaii. Aeronautic sections have been formed in the 1st and 2d Battalions of the New York Naval Militia, and also in Rhode Island, New Jersey, Massachusetts, California, Ohio and Oregon. The majority of these have their own aeroplanes.

Hereafter the Naval Radio Service will be known as the "Naval Communication Service," according to a circular issued under date of Aug. 3, 1916, from the Director of Naval Communications. Charges on all traffic exchanged between other systems (radio, telegraph and cable) and radio stations (ship and shore) operated by the Navy will be accounted for by the Naval Communication Service. In addition to his other duties, the Director, Naval Communications, will perform the duties formerly assigned to the Superintendent, Naval Radio Service. Correspondence relating to the Naval Communication Service should be addressed to Director, Naval Communications, Radio, Va. Remittances should be made payable to Naval Communication Service. If used, money orders should be drawn on Postmaster, Washington, D.C.

The newspapers throughout the country on Aug. 19 and 20 printed despatches from Washington containing the statement that Major Gen. Frederick Funston had recommended the withdrawal of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing's forces from Mexico. This recommendation was said to be contained in a confidential report made

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to the War Department on the military situation by General Funston, the report having been prepared for the guidance of the American members of the Mexican Commission. All Secretary of War Baker would say when asked if it was true that General Funston had sent such a recommendation was: "The War Department policy is not to discuss rumors. The Department will only discuss its actions." Secretary of State Lansing excused himself on the ground that "it is a War Department matter." He declined to be drawn into a discussion of any phase of the report.

Notwithstanding the annual cry of "pork," as applied to the River and Harbor bill, reports by the Corps of Engineers have shown for many years back that very few of the appropriations in the bill are "economically indefensible." In reply to a demand from Congress, General Black, the present Chief of Engineers, reports that only 1½ per cent., or \$611,000, of the \$43,000,000 appropriated by this year's bill is subject to that reproach. And some of the items condemned as of doubtful value in the interests of navigation possess merit for other reasons.

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WORK FOR APOSTLES OF PREPAREDNESS.

That there is a vital difference between the authorization of expenditures and the actual expenditure of money should be borne in mind by the advocates of preparedness. It also should be realized that even after money has been appropriated there is no way in which Congress can force the executive departments to expend it. The Defense act authorizes an increase in the fighting strength of the Army to 175,000. Under the act this is to be made in five increments. The first increment was made July 1, 1916, when the War Department was authorized to increase the strength of the Army by 12,500, or to 112,500. The actual increase was not provided for until the Appropriation bill was passed which gave the Department the necessary money to pay for the additional officers and men.

During the discussion of the Defense act several of the "little Army" men declared that there would not be more than one increment under the bill. And this will be no idle threat unless preparedness advocates are vigilant. To begin with, the War Department cannot make the other four increments unless Congress appropriates the necessary money for the additional officers and men. Then the War Department must change its system of recruiting or there must be some new method of securing men, or the necessary men to fill up the increments will not be obtained. It may be necessary to raise the pay of enlisted men in the Regular Army to obtain the authorized 175,000 if we continue under the volunteer system.

It is evident that only the foundation for an adequate Army was laid by the passage of the Defense act. It is extremely doubtful whether this legislation would have been enacted if it had not been for a serious turn in Mexican affairs at the time when the bill was pending in Congress. After the close of the European war, if there should be a shortage in the receipts of the Government it will not be a very difficult task for the "little Army" men in Congress to secure a postponement of the increments and eventually prevent any further increase in the strength of the Regular Army. To assure an adequate Army the advocates of preparedness must support some financial policy which will provide the funds to pay the expenses of the increment. Otherwise the administration in the control of the Government will find a way to reduce the expenses of maintaining the Army to a point where the provisions of the Defense act cannot be carried into effect.

General declarations of the necessity of an adequate Army are well enough as far as they go. The time has arrived when the advocates of preparedness should see to it that sufficient funds are provided to carry out a comprehensive program. In doing this they should support a revenue policy and general financial legislation which will leave no doubt as to the ability of the Government to put into effect the Defense act. The same is true with regard to Navy legislation. The program authorized by this session will mean only a paper fleet unless the necessary funds are provided for the building of the warships. Much undeserved criticism has been heaped upon the head of Secretary Daniels for the delay in the construction of the ships that were authorized by former bills. The real cause of the serious delay in our naval program has been the lack of funds. The Administration has been threatened with a deficit in treasury, and as a consequence both the War and Navy Departments have been forced to reduce their expenses to a minimum.

Representative Patrick H. Kelley, of Michigan, one of the most active members of the Naval Affairs Committee, in calling attention to this delay in construction said: "Sixty-seven ships for the United States Navy are now authorized or under construction, and the work on the same is being carried forward as though ordinary peace conditions prevailed in the world, and although 'sparks are falling everywhere' no effort has been put forth since the beginning of the war in Europe to hasten the construction of any ship for the United States Navy."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has announced his intentions to advertise immediately for bids on the program authorized by the Naval Appropriation bill. Yet if the advocates of preparedness do not see to it that sufficient funds are provided to carry out this program there will be a greater delay in the construction of these ships than of the program that was previously authorized. The preparedness forces must go into the details of securing money for the Army and Navy increases or the defenses of the country will not be strengthened, despite all of the agitation in Congress and throughout the country.

A fund of \$750,000 has been made available by the War Department for the payment of National Guard troops on duty along the border. General Funston is quoted in a newspaper despatch of Aug. 23 as saying the amount would be sufficient to pay Guardsmen for their services up to and including the month of July.

The money was shipped by express from New Orleans to San Antonio, Texas, on Aug. 22. General Funston explained that the delay in paying the soldiers was caused by the delay in the final passage of the Army Appropriation bill.

TO INCREASE THE REGULAR ARMY.

Already there is a movement in Congress to increase the strength of the Army so as to relieve the National Guard from border service. Unless order is restored in Mexico, and there appears to be no present prospect of this development, Congress and the country will be ready to raise the Regular Army to its full strength as provided for in the National Defense act, to take care of the border patrol. The recommendations of the Army War College provided for a Regular Army of sufficient strength to take care of the Mexican situation. If the six divisions provided in the War College plan were at war strength at present there would be no occasion for calling out the National Guard; or at least not until it was decided to send an army of occupation into Mexico.

Representative Madden, of Illinois, who has been one of the most active supporters of the National Guard, makes an inquiry of the War Department, in a resolution, as to the advisability of the immediate increase in the Regular Army to relieve the National Guard. Other members of Congress are taking a similar view of the situation, and if order is not restored in Mexico before Congress convenes again one of the most popular measures that could be introduced would be one providing for an immediate increase in the Regular Army. If it becomes apparent that the National Guard is not to be used in Mexico it is believed that enlistments will be greatly increased in the Regular Army. It is now only a question of securing the enlisted men. There is no doubt that the experience on the border has impressed upon the minds of Congressmen the importance of having an adequate Regular force.

Awaiting the decision of the joint commission appointed to settle Mexican affairs Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing's command will be kept in its present position on Mexican soil. Our border patrol would be strengthened if General Pershing were ordered out of Mexico and his troops distributed along the border line. If it is the purpose of the Government to protect our border this movement should be ordered now that it has been decided to make no further effort to capture Villa. The maintenance of General Pershing's command greatly increases the cost of the troops in Mexico and on the border. Already the funds appropriated by Congress for the Mexican expedition have been exhausted, and unless additional appropriations are made in the next two weeks Congress will adjourn with a deficit in War Department funds. It is believed that the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for clothing and equipment of the National Guard has been expended and that there is now close to a \$2,000,000 deficit in this fund. The cost of pay, subsistence and transportation of supplies for the forces on the border, according to reliable authority, is amounting to more than \$6,000,000 per month. Expenses of every kind are piling up so rapidly that the cost of mobilization of the National Guard and the punitive expedition will reach \$100,000,000, even if the National Guard is relieved from service in the immediate future.

Under these conditions it would appear that General Pershing's command should be ordered out of Mexico to the border where it can be maintained at a greatly reduced cost and with increased comfort to the troops. Already the Government has paid a fabulous sum for its fruitless chase of the illusive Villa, not to speak of the lives that were lost on the punitive expedition. The withdrawal of General Pershing's command would not only reduce the expense of maintaining our force, but would make it more difficult for any Mexican to conduct another raid on American territory. Even with the National Guard the border patrol is none too strong and steps should be taken immediately to close up the gaps in it.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

All the promotions in the Navy to the grades of rear admiral, captain and commander under the new personnel legislation will be held up until the selecting out board makes its report in December. This will also block promotions in the lower grades of the line, as there will be no vacancies until the board has determined what captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders are to be promoted. At this time it is impossible to determine how many vacancies there will be, as under the act the number of officers is to be four per cent. of the authorized strength of the personnel. It will be necessary to refer several questions to the Judge Advocate General to determine just what is the authorized strength of the Navy. There is a question as to whether enlisted men serving with the Naval Militia, the naval prisoners and the Hospital Corps men are to be included in the authorized strength in determining the number of officers.

It is roughly estimated that the selecting out board will be called upon to fill fourteen vacancies in the grade of rear admiral, fifteen in the captain's grade and fifty-two in the grade of commander. Immediately, under the bill, ninety-seven lieutenants will be promoted to lieutenant commander. This is in addition to the vacancies in the grade of lieutenant commander that will be created by promotions to the higher grades. There will also be 341 immediate vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel of Cavalry in the Army Gen. Edward W. Whitaker, late lieutenant colonel of the 1st Regiment, Con-

nnecticut Volunteers," be allowed to go in the bill and let it go to conference. Mr. Chamberlain was obdurate, however, on the ground that there was a special bill now pending for the relief of General Whitaker, and Mr. Brandegee had to content himself with the announcement that he would "offer this amendment to every appropriate bill in the future."

The promotions in the higher grades of the staff will be effective immediately, but some of those in the lower grades will be held up by the "running mate" provision of the Personnel law. Just how this will work out has not yet been determined. It is believed that the law will create two immediate vacancies in the grade of admiral of the Medical Corps. There will be thirteen vacancies in the captain's grade and at least twenty-five in the commander's grade, with about 300 in the grades below.

In the Pay Corps the vacancies created immediately by the Naval Appropriation bill are in the grade of rear admiral and captain none, commanders five, below commander twenty. Construction Corps vacancies: Rear admiral one, captain one, commanders six, below commanders twenty-four. Corps of Civil Engineers: Rear admiral vacancies one, captains none, commanders four, below commander none. Additional acting pay clerks about ninety-six.

Even the extensive building program carried by the Naval Appropriation bill, in the opinion of Chairman Padgett, is not more important than the personnel provisions of the bill. Most of the important features are the result of the careful consideration which Chairman Padgett has given the subject since he has been a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He defends the increase in the time of retirement to sixty-four years by calling attention to the fact that the admirals and captains will be selected men; and that sooner or later the age of retirement in the Navy must be made the same as that of the Army, and with the increase in personnel the time was opportune. It is argued by Mr. Padgett that there is no reason why officers of the Navy should retire at an earlier age than officers of the Army, and that if the change was made when there was no increase in the personnel a great hardship would result. After 1920 under the terms of the bill all admirals will serve eight years in that grade. This will be due to the fact that captains must be promoted to the grade of admiral when they reach the age of fifty-six. For years there has been a complaint that officers have had very little service in the grade of admiral. While Chairman Padgett admits that some hardships may follow the adoption of the bill he insists that these would occur under any change in the personnel laws of the Navy. He insists that after selection has been in effect for two or three years it will be one of the most popular laws in the statute book.

The junior lieutenants of the Navy are protesting against the unfairness of the new personnel legislation in its application to them, requiring of them, as it does, eight years of service after graduation before promotion to lieutenant, while the midshipmen who become ensigns on graduation will require only six years' service in the grade of junior lieutenant.

The President's delay in signing the Naval Appropriation bill is said to be due to a desire on the part of Administration leaders to have the President approve the Army and Navy bills at the same time. It is expected that the Army bill will be passed and in the hands of the President not later than Monday.

ARMY BILL AGAIN PASSES.

Mr. Hay, immediately after the President's veto of the Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 16460), reintroduced the measure as it had been agreed to in conference and was published in our issue of Aug. 12—entirely omitting, however, the revised Articles of War, Mr. Hay's objectionable amendment of one paragraph of which had led the President to veto the entire bill. The House on Aug. 22 promptly passed the new-old bill (now H.R. 17498) and sent it to the Senate, which body on Aug. 23 also passed the bill, after adding to it the revised Articles as passed by the Senate on the former journey of the Appropriation bill through the legislative chambers. Before second passage of the measure, however, Senator Underwood, of Alabama, first made an ineffectual effort to prevent the enlistment of boys under twenty-one years of age in the Army. He sought to place in the bill a paragraph which the Senate had passed in the original bill, but which the conferees had stricken out. This paragraph proposed to amend the National Defense Act so that boys under twenty-one could not enlist without consent of parent or guardian. He charged that the "military machine" was responsible for having the paragraph increasing the minority age from eighteen to twenty-one stricken from the measure. Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, protested against the adoption of the amendment, saying: "If eighteen-year-old youths are permitted to enlist in matrimony for life there is no good reason why they should not be allowed to enlist in the Army for three years." Mr. Underwood's amendment was lost by a vote of 25 to 23.

In the course of the debate over the bill on Aug. 23 Mr. Chamberlain expressed the hope that the Senate would pass the bill without any other change than that indicated above. In spite of this Mr. Brandegee asked that the amendment, "known in the old bill as No. 52, which purported to retire with the rank of lieutenant colonel of Cavalry in the Army Gen. Edward W. Whitaker, late lieutenant colonel of the 1st Regiment, Con-

nnecticut Volunteers," be allowed to go in the bill and let it go to conference. Mr. Chamberlain was obdurate, however, on the ground that there was a special bill now pending for the relief of General Whitaker, and Mr. Brandegee had to content himself with the announcement that he would "offer this amendment to every appropriate bill in the future."

The field water bag designed by Major William J. Lyster, Med. Corps, U.S.A., now serving as an observer in the European war, is proving of inestimable value to the forces on the Mexican border. With it all of the water consumed by the forces in the field is sterilized and the officers are able to supervise the filling of a soldier's canteen. The appliance consists of a canvas bag of special woven flax, which can be suspended on any convenient support, and has a capacity of 330 pounds of water. The bag is not intended for transporting water, but to provide a stationary watertank which can be carried by the troops. The empty bag weighs from seven to seven and a half pounds and folds into a convenient package, which can be carried by the soldier in the Infantry pack when other transportation is wanting. Two of these field water bags are issued to each company, and it has been found that they have sufficient capacity to supply drinking water for such a force. After the bag is suspended and filled with water it is sterilized by the addition of a small amount of hydrochloride of lime. This is carried in measured doses sealed in glass tubes. A package of sixty of these tubes weighs ten ounces and forms a package about as large as a pound of roasted coffee. With these tubes all typhoid fever and other bacteria can be killed in the bag of water. The Army is now being served with the purest water owing to the simple device of Major Lyster.

With the next increment of the Regular Army it is expected some of the Field Artillery regiments will be armed with larger guns and howitzers. The Ordnance Department is now working on plans for these large guns. According to the recommendations of the Field Artillery Board the U.S. Army will eventually be armed with as large field guns as any that are now used in the European war. Although it has not been finally determined, this gun will probably be an improved type of 16-inch howitzer, throwing a projectile weighing about 2,400 pounds. At least one regiment with six of these 16-inch guns will be provided for when the entire Field Artillery program of the War Department has been carried out. This regiment will not be permanently attached to any corps or division, but will be an independent organization. The program provides for organizations of heavier field artillery, which will be assigned to the different army corps. There will be twenty-four 4.7-inch guns, twenty-four 6-inch howitzers and twelve 9.5-inch howitzers attached to each corps. These guns will probably all be handled by motor cars, while the 16-inch howitzers will be transported largely on railroads.

Although the recommendations of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards for some radical changes in the uniform of the troops serving on the Canal Zone have been disapproved by the War Department, his suggestions may result in a change in the collar of the service clothing. It is recognized that the high collar is not only uncomfortable, but unsanitary. High ranking officers, both of the Army and Navy, have protested against what has been termed the barbarous collar of the uniform of both Services. The suggestion is frequently made that the rolling collar of the English uniform should be adopted by the United States Army. It is argued that it is every bit as dressy and it is generally admitted that it is more comfortable than the one the Army now has. Those who would cling to the present uniform insist that the summer khaki is as cool as the canvas trousers proposed by General Edwards. The high collar, however, has few defenders, and the change would have been made before this if it were not for the general opposition to any change in the uniform.

Reports from the border indicate that there was never more harmonious co-operation between the Regular Army and the body of citizen soldiers in this country than exists at present. Both officers and enlisted men of the Army have taken up the work of instructing the National Guard in a spirit and with an enthusiasm which is rapidly increasing the efficiency of the Guard, who are proving to be apt and willing pupils. The appreciation they are showing of the efforts of the Regulars contributes largely to the success of the joint service. It should be called a joint maneuver, as for purposes of training Regular organizations and National Guard organizations are frequently consolidated. As has been previously announced, one hundred second lieutenants from the National Guard have been assigned to Regular organizations and are receiving more thorough instruction than has ever before been given to Militia officers. The National Guard has taken up the work with the spirit of the Plattsburg camp.

Motor transport extraordinary is recorded in these facts concerning the Italian advance against Gorizia, as stated by the London Times. Preparatory to the Italian offensive, it says, 82,000 trucks conveyed to the Trentino front over 500,000 men, 85,000 animals, 15,000 vehicles and an enormous quantity of material. In addition 1,000 motor lorries transported 100,000 men, and covered 125 miles a day for a considerable period.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The appropriations for 1917 made by Congress will total \$1,642,008,728, according to a statement made by Chairman Simmons, of the Senate Finance Committee, on Aug. 22. In opening the debate on the Revenue bill on that day Chairman Simmons said that it was necessary to raise \$1,126,243,000 from all sources. The Revenue bill is expected to produce \$205,000,000.

To provide for immediate uses of the Fort Douglas, Utah, training camp, both houses have passed S. 6024, appropriating \$30,000. Mr. Chamberlain explained that this was introduced because the Army Appropriation bill, which carries \$4,000,000 for training camps, had been vetoed, and the camp is now in operation and needs the money.

The House has passed S. 6740, to correct the military record of the late Matthew C. Butler, Jr., U.S.A., and promote him to lieutenant colonel as of July 1. Major Butler died July 20.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 17415) to authorize the President to appoint Clarence H. Knight as captain in the line of the Army, recommend that it pass. Captain Knight, appointed from Florida, was graduated from the Military Academy and commissioned lieutenant of Artillery Feb. 18, 1901; first lieutenant of Engineers April 23, 1904; captain of Engineers Feb. 27, 1911. On taking examination in July, 1916, for promotion to rank of major he failed to pass in certain technical engineering matters, and in consequence, under operation of law, would be honorably discharged as an officer of Engineers Corps. The report says: "Captain Knight is unquestionably competent to hold a commission in the line of the Army by reason of his West Point training and nearly twenty years of service. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, formerly Chief of Staff, and now in command of the Western Department of the Army at San Francisco, states: 'In view immense number officers soon needed, complete severance from Army hardly in best interest Service. Recommend consideration mutual transfer Artillery Corps, to which originally assigned and time be allowed both officers prepare for necessary examinations. Request this message be delivered Secretary of War soon as possible.' Because of the urgent need of officers in the line of the Army at the present time, the committee ordered this bill favorably reported."

The Secretary of War submits an estimate of deficiency in appropriation for pay, etc., of the Army, required for the year ended June 30, 1916. He says that \$950,000 is required to pay officers and enlisted men for the month of June, 1916.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 169, Mr. Pomerene.—Interpreting Sec. 50 of the Act of June 3, 1916, national defense: "Resolved, etc., That in the interpretation and execution of Sec. 50 of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, credit shall be given as for service in the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps to any member of that division for any period or periods of time during which such member has received or shall have received at an educational institution under the direction of an officer of the Army, detailed as professor of military science and tactics, a course of military training substantially equivalent to that prescribed by regulations under this section for the corresponding period or periods of training of the senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps."

H. Res. 356, Mr. Madden.—Resolved, That the President be requested to advise the House, if not incompatible with public interest—

First. When additional troops were first requested by General Funston.

Second. Whether Funston's request was granted at time made.

Third. Whether Funston approved order calling out entire Guard.

Fourth. Whether Funston was consulted before recent order was issued, directing all National Guardsmen now in state training camps to proceed to Mexican border.

Fifth. How long Guard is to be kept on border.

Sixth. If indefinitely, why an addition to Regular Army is not sought in order to permit Guardsmen to return to their homes and business.

Seventh. What provision for training of guard now on border has been made.

Eighth. Whether Guard is actually receiving valuable military training or not.

Ninth. Whether sufficient rifle ranges and drill grounds have been provided for Guard.

Tenth. Whether the Army War College approved the mobilization call, and whether it now approves retention and disposition of Guard on border.

Eleventh. Whether General Funston has recommended the withdrawal of General Pershing's forces from Mexico.

H.R. 17571, Mr. Flood.—Providing for the investigation of a suitable site for a naval armor plant at or near Buena Vista, Va., and submitting an estimate of the cost thereof.

H.R. 17573, Mr. Langley.—To pension the survivors of the War with Spain and the Philippine insurrection. That the provisions, limitations, and benefits of Sec. 2, as amended by the Act of May 9, 1900, of an Act entitled "An Act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for performance of manual labor and providing pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890, be, and the same are hereby, extended from the date of the passage of this act to the surviving officers and enlisted men who served in the late War with Spain and Philippine insurrection.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS CANDIDATES.

The following applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army qualified at the examination held July 17, 1916:

Dr. Charles C. Ayres, White Hall, Md.

Dr. Harold A. Benson, State Hospital, King's Park, N.Y.; Dr. Clarence P. Baxter, 1803 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C.; Dr. James A. Bethea, 1735 Carrollton avenue, New Orleans, La.

Dr. William R. Cain, Tyler, Texas; Dr. Joseph E. Campbell, 321 East Capitol street, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Arturo Carbonell, Military Hospital, San Juan, Porto Rico; Dr. Edward A. Coates, Jr., 6 Hermon street, Winthrop, Mass.

Dr. Walcott Denison, 1361 Fairmont street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Dr. Gouverneur V. Emerson, Milford, Pa.

Dr. Roy M. Fortier, care of Pocono Lake Reserve, Pocono, Pa.; Dr. Roy E. Fox, Santo Tomas Hospital, Ancon, Canal Zone.

Dr. Thomas L. Gore, Wilmington, N.C.; Dr. Calvin H. Goddard, the Walbert, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. William A. Hagins, State Sanitarium, Milledge-

ville, Ga.; Dr. Paul R. Hawley, College Corner, Ohio; Dr. Robert B. Hill, Soldiers' Home Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Leroy T. Howard, 911 Rhode Island avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Dr. William R. Klingensmith, German Hospital, Seventy-sixth street and Park avenue, New York city.

Dr. Charles LeBaron, Jr., Bryce Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Dr. Asa M. Lehman, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Alvah E. McKie, Canton, Miss.; Dr. Bascom F. Morris, 1st Regiment, Arizona Organized Militia, Flagstaff, Ariz.

Dr. Emery B. Neff, 5034 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Benjamin Norris, Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. John R. Oswalt, Union Springs, Ala.

Dr. Cary R. Pollock, Pollock Hospital, Rocky Ford, Colo.; Dr. William O. H. Prosser, 3400 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Jesse I. Sloat, 100 East Capitol street, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Oramel H. Stanley, Essex County Hospital, Cedar Grove, N.J.

Dr. William C. Thomas, Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Prescott S. Tucker, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Otto E. Utzinger, Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Bascom L. Wilson, Soldiers' Home Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Dean F. Winn, 714 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.

ANOTHER MEXICAN COMMISSION NAMED.

Secretary of State Lansing announced on Aug. 22 that Judge George Grey, of Delaware, and Dr. John R. Mott, of New Jersey, had been appointed to serve with Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, on the Mexican-American Commission that is to discuss the existing difficulties between the two countries.

Judge Gray has served as Attorney General of Delaware, United States Senator and United States Circuit Judge. He was made a member of the International Permanent Court of Arbitration under The Hague conventions, November, 1900; was a member of the Peace Commission at Paris in 1898, a member of the Joint High Commission at Quebec, a member of the tribunal of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration at The Hague in 1910, and in 1915 was named Peace Commissioner under the terms of the so-called Bryan peace treaty negotiated with Great Britain. Dr. Mott is general secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations and has been a life long servant in evangelical and missionary work. He has been chairman of the executive committee of the Student Volunteer Movement since 1888, general secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation since 1895, and chairman of the Continuation Committee of the World's Missionary Conference. Within this field Dr. Mott also has been an active and influential publicist.

THE PLATTSBURG TRAINING CAMP.

Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Ketcham, camp commander, Major Frank H. Lawton, camp quartermaster, and Capt. William S. Bowen, assistant quartermaster, at the Plattsburg, N.Y., training camp, spent two days in the beginning of the week selecting sites for camps of the training soldiers while they are on the practice march and maneuvers, which begin on Aug. 30 and continue until Sept. 6. The tentative route of the march fixes the first camp at Bemekmantown, the second at Chazy, the third at Champlain, the fourth at Moers, the fifth at Altona, the sixth at Scioa and the seventh at Bemekmantown. Orders were issued Aug. 21 directing the company commanders to at once begin the work of eliminating the men of their companies who are not physically qualified to endure the hardships of the march and maneuvers.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., in charge of the Militia affairs of the Federal Government, arrived at the camp on Aug. 21 and remained for several days as the guest of Major General Wood.

There will be two more sessions of the Medico-Military Instruction Camp after the one which ended Aug. 23. The next camp began Aug. 24, and the last session opens Sept. 8. Major Henry Page and Capt. P. W. Huntington, M.C., U.S.A., are the officers in charge. The course covers military surgery in the field. Dr. Bloodgood, of Johns Hopkins University, will lecture on the surgery of the European war. Any physical or medical student is eligible for membership.

The first move toward starting an Officers' Reserve Corps, under the provisions of the National Defense Act, will be made at the end of the present camp with Plattsburg men as the nucleus. Copies of the War Department order giving the plan of organization were received at Plattsburg on Aug. 22 and arrangements are being made for the examination, which several hundred Plattsburg graduates are expected to take. The examinations will begin probably at the end of the hike, General Wood said on Aug. 22, and will take several days. Capts. Merch B. Stewart and George S. Goodale, U.S.A., the regimental commanders, are planning classes of instruction in several of the subjects required in the examination, which have not been covered in the camp. These subjects are in the class of "paper work."

General Wood addressed the two regiments on the night of Aug. 22 on the Reserve Corps, urging them to take the examinations. He expressed the hope that this was only the beginning of a system of compulsory military training. "There is no such thing as universal voluntary military service, any more than there is universal voluntary payment of the income tax," he said. "The blood tax is something we have got to pay, share and share alike, in this country."

COMMISSION EXAMINATIONS AT PLATTSBURG.

Of the citizen soldiers attending the Plattsburg training camp the following took the examination held at the Plattsburg Barracks on Aug. 21 for commissions as second lieutenants in the Regular Army:

Edward S. Pegram, 31 West Eleventh street; Mark R. W. Gwilliam, 253 West Fifty-eighth street; Philip B. Harrigan, 249 West 122d street; Fred H. Van Horn, 76 William street, Manhattan; Francis L. Johnson, 295 State street, all New York city. David R. Kerr, 2822 Avenue K, and Stanley C. Staulnair, 299 Gates avenue, Brooklyn; Norris S. Oliver, 26 Washington street, East Orange, N.J.; John S. Cromelin, Hackensack, N.J.; Ira R. Downer, 39 Essex avenue, Orange, N.J.; John A. Edgarton, Fulton, N.Y.; Walter Tracy, 25 North Pearl street, Albany; Howard E. Hawkinson, Syracuse; George Leroy Purdy, Buffalo; Byron C. Perkins, Potsdam, N.Y.; Karl Engeldinger, Iowa City, Iowa; G. L.

Karow, Lexington, Va.; W. S. Young, Detroit; Arthur P. Jersey, Charleston, S.C.; Edward W. McCaskey, 6064 Vine street, Philadelphia; Frank L. Philbrook, 83 St. Botolph street, Boston; Blair Taylor, Indianapolis; L. F. Blaine, Indian Orchard, Mass.; O. J. Merkel, Ludlow, Mass.; Charles J. McKnight, Pittsburgh; R. F. Blodgett, West Newton, Mass.; R. W. Daniels, Vermont; B. G. I. Graham, Durham, N.H.; W. W. Saunders, Haverhill, Mass.; Walter M. Crundon, St. Louis.

In addition to the above, the following were ordered to Plattsburg by the War Department for the examination. Fully two-thirds of the men in the list are residents of New York city and vicinity: H. B. P. Boddy, J. S. Bailey, H. A. Buckley, R. L. Creed, L. H. Cook, R. C. Coupland, H. C. Fellows, W. J. Forrestal, M. E. Gibson, L. R. Goodell, O. A. Hess, S. P. Jovelyn, M. W. Kresme, J. D. B. Lattin, Jay McLean, L. A. Pulling, H. B. Reardon, Jr., S. E. Reed, R. R. Richmon, P. L. Ransom, L. E. Ryder, E. A. Schams, Jr., H. S. Thomas, D. E. Wetty.

The members of the board that examined the applicants at Plattsburg for second lieutenancies in the U.S. Army this week include: Capt. Halstead Dorey, General Wood's aid, who is chairman; Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav.; Lieut. Philip Matthews, of the Coast Artillery, and Capt. Philip Huntington and William A. Powell of the Medical Corps, U.S.A.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from the reports Aug. 17-24.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The battle of the Somme continues, and the intensity of the struggle subsides only long enough to enable the Allies to gather their strength anew for further efforts to increase the advantages already won between Thiepval and Estrées.

The German lines hold long enough to inflict very heavy losses and then usually relinquish the disputed position without allowing their effort at defense to assume the character of a life and death struggle regardless of losses. The battle, studied from the defensive German side, is quite different from the French defense at Verdun.

Here no very great loss is to be incurred even if Bapaume or Peronne fall into Allied hands. Both are positions valuable to the German system of communications in northern France, but neither is vitally essential to the maintenance of German armies on French soil. Therefore it is possible for the German commander to decide when the time has come to abandon another trench or another village rather than risk the annihilation of a force committed to the desperate task of holding on in the face of all losses or whatever risks.

In this respect the problem is quite different from that at Verdun, where the importance of the objective, while largely sentimental, is yet so compelling that the French fight to the utmost in blocking every step which the besiegers undertake. So, too, with the attack on that fateful field. The Germans have squandered so large a fraction of a million men in the effort to include Verdun within their lines that no loss has seemed too great to add if thereby the victory were brought closer.

Then, too, not even a pro-German would expect that an ultimate German victory would move German frontiers anywhere near the Somme. On the other hand, some German ambitions might reach to the Meuse. We quite disagree with the widespread opinion that the battle of the Somme is the real death grapple of the war. The blows that will give the Allies a final victory will need to be struck much closer to the German frontiers.

North of the Somme on Aug. 17 the British succeeded in repulsing six heavy German attacks upon trenches northwest of Pozieres. Northwest of Bazentin they captured 100 yards of German trenches and made some advances west and southwest of Guillemont in co-operation with French operations north of Maurepas. The British lines were pushed forward somewhat to the west of High Wood in the direction of Martinpuich.

In heavy fighting on the 18th British troops pushed their lines closer to the villages of Ginchy and Guillemont, east and southeast of Longueval, capturing over 200 prisoners. On Aug. 19 the British attacked on a front of eleven miles from Thiepval to a point south of Guillemont. They captured a ridge southeast of and overlooking Thiepval, as well as the slopes of high ground north of Pozieres. The lines advanced to the western edge of High Wood, half way to Ginchy and to the outskirts of Guillemont, including the railway station and quarry. Sixteen German officers and 780 men were captured. The ground gained varied from 200 to 600 yards on a front of two miles. In addition to these successes the British won more ground east and southeast of Mouquet Farm, where they advanced their lines about 300 yards. This is less than a mile southeast of Thiepval, the strongly fortified village where the Germans have held the British advance in check since the battle of the Somme opened on July 1.

On Sunday General Haig's troops captured part of a German trench north of Bazentin-le-Petit and succeeded in retaking trenches temporarily lost in strong German counter-attacks west of Foureaux (High) Wood. On the 21st German counter-attacks continued, but although some British advanced posts were driven back in the sector northwest of High Wood no main line positions were lost. On the 22d General Haig's men scored further successes near Pozieres, where on a front of half a mile the line was pushed forward to the road junction near Mouquet Farm. In the Leipsic salient, near Thiepval, a success brought the British lines to within 1,000 yards of Thiepval; 164 German prisoners were taken here, and gains above Bazentin brought the British lines closer to Martinpuich. A British attack temporarily penetrated Guillemont, but a Württemberg regiment recaptured the position and held it firmly. On the night of Aug. 22 the British lines held firm against two very strong attacks south of Thiepval, and on the 23d in heavy fighting they won further successes, which carried their advanced positions to within 800 yards of Thiepval.

In the fighting on Aug. 18 it is reported that the forces participating in the attack numbered about 200,000 men, and included eight British and four French divisions.

The French on Aug. 18 took more houses in Maurepas and made some progress along the Maurepas-Clery road, where they stormed Calvary Hill and took 200 prisoners. In powerful counter-attacks the following day the Germans recaptured one of the trenches north of Maurepas, but the French ejected them and consolidated the position. On the 20th the French stormed a strongly fortified wood between Guillemont and Maurepas, where they captured eight field guns.

South of the Somme there has been very little fighting, but on Aug. 22 in minor operations the French won portions of trenches southwest of Estrées and east of

Soyecourt. A German counter-attack succeeded in retaking the trenches, when one French officer and eighty men were captured. Further successes in this sector the following day resulted in the capture of three more French officers and 143 men.

In the region between Armentieres and Arras there has been some fighting along Vimy Ridge, where the British after exploding a mine occupied the crater. Several small German mines were exploded south of Loos.

In the Argonne mine fighting still continues, and the French by this means wrecked a German field work at Vauquois.

In Lorraine the Germans were repulsed in a surprise attack near Leintrey, where, however, they took a few prisoners. In the Vosges the French repulsed an attack at Hartmansweilerkopf.

At Verdun there was a severe battle on Aug. 18, and after a violent struggle General Nivelle's troops succeeded in driving the Germans out of the village of Fleury, which had marked the nearest approach of the German lines to Verdun. At the end of the day the Germans still held a position on the eastern edge of the village. Two fortified positions northwest of the Thiaumont work were captured by the French. About 150 German prisoners were captured in the course of this day's successes.

By the 19th the French took the remaining buildings on the edge of Fleury, and thus came once more into complete possession of the village, which they held against violent counter-attacks. The number of German prisoners was increased to 300. In the eastern sector of Chapitre Wood the Germans in an attack took 100 French prisoners. On Sunday they made violent efforts to recapture Fleury, but failed. On Aug. 23 the French successfully attacked between Fleury and Thiaumont, where they took 200 prisoners.

On the left bank of the Meuse the battle for Verdun has, temporarily at least, subsided. The only recent fighting was a German grenade attack upon the French salient northeast of Avocourt and an attack along the French trenches on Hill 304. Both efforts failed.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

In eastern Galicia the Russians on Aug. 17 attacked vigorously in the region of Zalocze, but were completely repulsed in battles at Batkow and Harbuзов.

On the front along the Zlota Lipa west to Podgajce Austrian counter-attacks failed.

Lysits, seven miles southwest of Stanislau, was occupied by the Russians. West of Zazie (thirty-five miles southwest of Kolomea) after a hard battle the Austrians were forced to retreat toward the Chorna Hora Ridge.

In Volhynia, on the Stokhod River, General Brusiloff's columns broke through the German defense at a point sixty miles northeast of Kovel, near Lake Nobel. The village of Tobol (two miles northwest of Czerniszczec) was captured with two officers and 220 men. As this battle developed Cossack cavalry got into action against the Austrians following the capture of another village and a fortified farm. The prisoners were increased to sixteen officers and 1,350 men; eighteen machine guns and four searchlights were also captured. In a counter-attack by the Germans six Russian officers, 367 men and six machine guns were taken.

On Aug. 21 Russian efforts to extend the position near Rudka-Chervische, on the west bank of the Stokhod, were defeated, and six officers with 367 men and six machine guns fell into the hands of the Teutons. Between Zarecze and Smolary the Germans captured two officers and 107 men in minor operations. On Aug. 22 the Russians continued their efforts to advance near Rudka-Chervische and suffered a fresh defeat by Bavarian and Austrian cavalry, who captured two officers, 270 men and four machine guns. Near Smolary, on the Stokhod, the Russians lost some first line trenches on Aug. 23.

Along the front commanded by the Archduke Charles Francis Russian attacks north of the Dniester, near Tustobaby and Konczani, failed. The Austrians captured 154 prisoners in this fighting.

Turkish troops are now officially announced to have joined the Austrian forces in Galicia, and are estimated at somewhere about 100,000 men.

In the Carpathians the height of Sterawipczyna, north of Capul, was taken by the Austrians with 200 prisoners and several machine guns. The Russians report their advance posts were compelled to retire in the Kirlibaba Pass region, but they made some advances near Jablonitza and Varonka. Kreta Height, south of Zabie, was captured by German troops, who repulsed heavy attacks on Magura. At Kreta they captured two Russian officers, 188 men and five machine guns. On Aug. 23 the Austrian report refers to the successes about Capul and mentions the storming of new positions at Starawpozyna, where 200 prisoners and two machine guns were taken.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

Along the Isonzo the opposing armies are still heavily engaged. North of Gorizia the Italians are making great efforts to capture the mountains of San Gabriele, San Mario and other positions between Tolmino and Gorizia. As we have previously pointed out, and as the Italians are now proving, the Austrian positions east of the Isonzo are very difficult to take.

Gorizia is under heavy bombardment from Austrian batteries in the high ground to the east. In an effort to force a way into these high positions the Italian infantry suffered further heavy losses, and seven officers, 400 men and six machine guns were captured.

On the Carso the Italians on Aug. 17 made five attacks in deep rows of infantry against the Austrian positions between the river and Oppachisella. These storming attacks all failed with very heavy losses.

In the Dolomites the Italians stormed Austrian positions on the western slope of Monte Tofana and made some progress in Travenanzes Valley.

In the Trentino the Italians repulsed a strong Austrian attack at Monte Sperone.

Along the Posina torrent an Austrian attack at Scatolari failed. Austrian batteries are bombarding positions in the Adige and Posina Valleys and at the head of Rio Costeana. Italian guns shelled the station at Sillian and hit a train. On the Asiago Plateau Austrian attacks were repulsed on the right bank of the Assa, south of Castelletto and on Monte Zebro.

THE BALKAN THEATER OF WAR.

After many months of watchful waiting the storm has at last broken out along the Macedonian frontier. Following several attacks by the Allies in the region of Lake Doiran, the Teutons counter-attacked on Aug. 18 and captured Florina, a town in the mountains fifteen miles south of Monastir, on the Greek side of the frontier. By Aug. 19 it was reported that the Allied armies were in contact with the Germans and Bulgarians along the entire Saloniiki front. The Serbs were defeated near Florina and in the region to the south and west

of Doiran and at the village of Bolzeli, where they attempted to storm Bulgarian positions.

By the 20th it was apparent that the Allied army was attempting a drive northward against the Teuton positions in the center, while the Bulgars were replying with powerful thrusts on both flanks. In addition to their success on the western end of the front at Florina, they advanced on the eastern end along the Struma River, where they captured two Greek forts, and they also pushed patrols into the region of Kavala, the port on the northern reaches of the Aegean Sea. These actions in connection with the operations of the Allied armies in the center about Doiran define an irregular battle line of about 150 miles in length.

Many months ago, when the defeated Allies retreated south of the Greek frontier and established their base at Saloniki, we expressed in this column the opinion that their right flank along the Struma would prove a dangerous element in any future efforts to retrace their steps toward Serbia. It is now quite evident that no progress can be undertaken through the Vardar River region beyond Doiran without the co-operation of powerful flanking forces able to defeat Teuton flanking operations from the Struma.

General Sarrail is in command of the united operations of the Allies and General Gouraud commands the French troops. The Allied attack followed the return of General Sarrail after a conference which he attended in Paris.

Following the capture of Florina the Bulgars continued to advance and were heavily engaged by the retreating Serbs near Banica, but the Bulgars captured this town, too, on Aug. 19. Reports of Aug. 24 tell of further engagements west of Lake Ostrovno, which resulted in clearing Russo-Serbian forces out of this district. Serbs took first line trenches on the heights of Kikuruz and occupied the forts of Kaimak-Celar. The Bulgars stormed Serb positions on the Malka Nizet planina.

In the center French and British forces near Lake Doiran, following an intense bombardment, made a series of infantry attacks and Dolzeli was occupied by the British, whose front was on a line west and north of Bekeri and Cidemli and south of Dolzeli.

The British repulsed Teuton attacks along this line and report the artillery on both sides very active.

General Sarrail's report of Aug. 23 says the Allied forces have maintained and consolidated all the positions conquered between the Moglenica River and Beles ridge. The French repulsed a night attack on Parmes, one of the recently captured villages, and on Aug. 22 the British drove back Bulgarian advance guard detachments at Dautli, five miles southwest of Lake Doiran.

The arrival at Saloniki of strong Russian and Italian reinforcements has been reported, and a force of Albanians under a tribal chief has also joined the Allies.

On Aug. 20 the Anglo-French forces crossed the Struma and attacked on the Kavalki-Kalendra-Topalava front, northwest of Seres. They report the Bulgars strongly entrenched at Barakli, five miles southeast of Demir-hissar. Allied cavalry patrols report the Bulgarian line running through Savjak to Seres, but it is announced from Athens that the Bulgars have agreed to keep their troops out of Seres, as well as several other Greek cities in the regions involved in the fighting.

THE MORE REMOTE THEATERS OF WAR.

British reports from German East Africa show that the ring around the German defenders is gradually being tightened. The column commanded by General Smuts advancing from the Nguru Mountains has reached the junction of the principal tracks leading to Mrogoro and Kilossa. They are within twenty-five miles of the central railway. Further to the west Lieutenant Colonel Vandeventer occupied Tapula and marched toward Kilossa. Naval forces took the coast town of Bagamoyo. Colonel Molitor's brigade of Belgian troops occupied Saint Michael on Aug. 12, where a junction was formed with General Crowe's British force from Memanza. The Belgians captured Kigoma and Ujiji on July 29, and Rutshugi station on July 30. The Germans lost 100 killed, and two marine cannon from the cruiser Königsberg were captured.

In Armenia the Russians repelled Turkish attacks in the region west of Lake Van. Further to the south the Turks are pressing the Russian rear guard of the forces which are retiring toward the north, but the Russians report some local successes in the direction of Diarbekr. A battle is developing in the region of Uchnu, southwest of Lake Urmia.

In Persia the Russians report an encounter with strong Turkish forces in the neighborhood of Kala Pasova.

In Mesopotamia skirmishes are reported between the British and Turkish irregulars along the Euphrates. A force of British infantry and cavalry, supported by two gunboats and several motor boats, attacked a Turkish division near Nasireyeh, on the southern Euphrates, but after four hours' fighting retreated, leaving forty dead and forty wounded on the field.

Two British light cruisers, the Nottingham and the Falmouth, were sunk on Aug. 19 in the North Sea by German submarines while the vessels were searching for the German High Seas Fleet, according to an official announcement issued by the British Admiralty on Aug. 20. One German submarine was destroyed by the British, while another was rammed and possibly sunk. According to the Admiralty statement the German High Seas Fleet came out into the North Sea in considerable force on Aug. 19, but on learning from their scouts that the British fleet was out returned to port. In searching for the enemy the English lost two cruisers by submarine attacks, the Nottingham, Capt. C. B. Miller, and the Falmouth, Capt. John Edwards. All the officers of the Nottingham were saved, but thirty-eight of the crew are missing. All the officers and men of the Falmouth were saved, but one leading stoker, Norman Fry, died of injuries. The Nottingham was a vessel of 5,250 tons, was built in 1913, her normal complement was 380 men. She was 430 feet long and carried nine 6-inch guns, four 3-pounders and had two torpedo tubes. She was designed to make about twenty-five knots. The Falmouth was 450 feet long. Her armament consisted of eight 6-inch guns, four 3-pounders and two torpedo tubes. In her final trips she made slightly over twenty-seven knots an hour. She was of 5,250 tons, was built in 1910, and carried a crew of 376 officers and men. The German Admiralty's report of the engagement was issued in Berlin on Aug. 20 and announced that a German submarine had sunk a small cruiser and a destroyer on Aug. 19 near the British east coast, and damaged another small cruiser and a battleship. The British Admiralty issued a denial of the German claim that a destroyer was sunk and a battleship damaged. Subsequently the German Admiralty issued a report (on Aug. 22) admitting that one of its submarines had been

rammed. On Aug. 23 a semi-official telegram from Berlin to London admitted that the German battleship Westfalen was hit by a torpedo in the engagement of Aug. 19. This followed a British Admiralty statement of Aug. 22 that submarine E-23, Lieut. Comdr. Robert E. Turner, reported hitting a German battleship of the Nassau class twice on Aug. 19 in the North Sea. The Westfalen is one of the four ships of the Nassau class and was completed in 1909.

REDUCING COST OF NAVY FOOD.

Since the outbreak of the war in Europe, the cost of provisions generally has steadily increased; and yet, according to a statement furnished the Secretary of the Navy by Paymaster Gen. Samuel McGowan, the average cost of subsisting one man per day in our Navy has, for the first three-quarters of the fiscal year 1916, dropped more than three-quarters of a cent from the average of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. This would mean a net saving of about \$100,000 in the subsistence of the Navy in spite of an average increase of ten per cent in prices of provisions. This indicates a saving of half a million dollars in subsisting the Navy.

One great factor in thus reducing the cost of subsistence was an order promulgated by Secretary Daniels in August, 1914, requiring that no provision requisition could thereafter call for any proprietary article, any food substitute or any other item on which public competition could not be had. In lieu of prepared foods and food substitutes, the men are now supplied with fresh provisions which, whenever practicable, include season fruits and vegetables; and, with the modern equipment installed on board naval vessels, good and wholesome food is prepared on the ships from the raw material. The result is that the daily bill of fare in the fleet is at least as good as, if not indeed superior to, that of the average home on shore.

Improvement in the purchasing system is also, in a measure, responsible for the decreased cost of subsistence. The first step toward reform along these lines was the passage by Congress of the requirement that all provision contracts be awarded item by item to the lowest bidder on each; whereas formerly different kinds of provisions were grouped into classes and the lowest bidder on each class was given the contract for that class. As the quantities were estimated only, this system enabled contractors, by balancing their bids, to sell one thing and deliver another or to inflate the purchase price without danger of discovery.

Another improvement in the purchasing system was the making of contracts covering monthly or quarterly deliveries by the purchasing officers located at the various ports usually visited by naval vessels for as nearly as possible all needed provisions; so that the vessels visiting these ports were in a position to secure their provisions at normal prices instead of having to stand the abnormal cost of small emergency purchases.

Any saving in price at the sacrifice of quality or quantity would, of course, be a financial saving only which would be far outweighed by the loss in naval efficiency; but the fact that the men are better fed today than ever, even at the reduced cost, is fully attested by reports from all sources, including commanders-in-chief, commanding officers and medical officers, and by the Surgeon General of the Navy in a statement made during his hearing before the House Naval Committee Jan. 26, 1916: "I think the Navy ration is the finest ration in the world."

NAVY WAR GAME MANEUVERS.

Sixteen battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, with a large part of the destroyer force, sailed from Newport, R.I., on Aug. 19 to begin the war game maneuvers, which will occupy the attention of the Navy for nine days. The vessels were the battleships Wyoming, with Admiral Mayo on board; the South Carolina, the Nevada, the Kansas, the Minnesota, the Michigan, the Delaware, the Texas, the New York, the North Carolina, the Oklahoma, the Vermont, the Arkansas, the Utah, the Florida and the New Hampshire. With them went the destroyers Tucker, Drayton, Cassin, Paulding, Ericsson, Alwynn, Ammen, McCall, Benham, Cushing, Cunningham, Wadsworth, Sterrett, McDougal, Parvis, Fanning and Winslow. Colliers accompanied the vessels.

The fleet will proceed five hundred miles to sea and represent the attacking squadron of a powerful enemy. The Atlantic Reserve Fleet, in command of Rear Admiral G. M. Helm, aided by submarines and a few destroyers, will defend the coast with the so-called naval Platburg men who are on board vessels of this squadron.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, who is to umpire, sailed on board the battleship Pennsylvania on Aug. 21. It has been arranged for the aeroplanes of the battleship North Carolina to be used as scouts in approaching the coast.

Capt. William S. Sims, U.S.N., delivered a lecture before the volunteers of the naval training cruise on the development of military character while Admiral Helm's fleet was lying in Fort Pond Bay, N.Y., on Aug. 18. Lieut. Frank H. Roberts, torpedo and gunnery officer of the destroyer force of the Atlantic Fleet, told the history of torpedoes and submarines to the men on the same day. On Aug. 19 Captain Niblack, of the Naval War College, gave a lecture on the need of a strong national policy to back up diplomatic acts of the Government.

Three battleships, the Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri, with the midshipmen of the Naval Academy aboard, joined the fleet at Black Island on Aug. 21.

The fourth division of the submarine force of the Atlantic Fleet, in command of Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, arrived in Cape May harbor on Aug. 22, led by the monitor Tallahassee, acting as tender for the submarines K-1, K-2, K-5 and K-6. The flotilla will remain in the harbor for the maneuvers in the week of Sept. 10.

A development in the war game was announced by Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, on Aug. 23, who said that spies working for the invaders had set fire to all the coal piers at Norfolk. Theoretically this important base of supplies was left unguarded and could have been destroyed. Orders were sent to the Paymaster General to arrange for coaling the ships of the defending fleet in the vicinity of Norfolk by other emergency means.

Navy officers in Washington believed it possible on Aug. 24 that the "Red" and "Blue" fleets had come into contact somewhere off the Atlantic coast, and were enacting the closing scenes of the war game which began two days previously. A strict censorship was imposed, however, by Rear Admiral Benson, acting Secretary and Chief of Operations, on all reports reaching the Department. A message from Rear Admiral Helm, commanding the "Blue" defending fleet, early on Aug. 24 indicated that his scouts might have located either the "Red"

fleet or its phantom train of transports. There were indications also that further reports had come showing that the "Blue" fleet was hurrying toward its enemy, and that the scouts at least were in touch. Admiral Benson would not discuss the progress of the game further than to say that it was possible a theoretical battle was taking place that night.

Several of the warships engaged in the naval war game returned to Newport, R.I., on Aug. 24. The warships included the flagship Birmingham, of Admiral Mayo's attacking "Red fleet," the destroyers Jones and McCall, the Ontario and the tender Yankton, of the same organization, and the destroyers Cushing and McCall and the auxiliary Dubuque, of Admiral Helm's "Blue fleet." Owing to the strict censorship regarding any news of the war game, it was not known whether these ships are in for fuel or have been captured since their departure from Narragansett Bay on Aug. 21. It was presumed the ships were captured.

A flash was sent out from the Bureau of Naval Operations to the Narragansett Bay station on Aug. 24 reporting information received by the Department of a scheme of "enemy" agents to blow up the naval fuel oil tanks at Narragansett Bay. Within an hour the Department supplemented this with word to all powder depots of an "enemy" conspiracy to blow up one or all of the naval powder magazines on the Atlantic coast. Instantly the depots were required to report the constructive steps taken to guard against such attempts. Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan solved the problem placed on his shoulders on Aug. 23 by the constructive destruction of the coal reserves at Norfolk. Mobilizing enough barges, the Paymaster General brought loaded coal cars to the water's edge and ran them out on the barges, thus preparing a temporary supply immediately available for coaling ship.

THE POWER BOAT MANEUVERS.

Rear Admiral J. M. Helm, commanding the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, issued from his flagship, U.S.S. Rhode Island, on Aug. 19 details of the order of maneuvers to be followed by the power boat division of the civilian training cruise, which began last week. The details cover the exercises of the power boats for the last week of the cruise, from Sept. 5 to 12. The program includes the following, the maneuvers being held off Boston, New York city and the Delaware Capes, the fleets being composed and assigned as follows:

Boston.—The Battleship Kearsarge, two destroyers, power boat patrol groups, one gasoline and oil barge, to assemble off Windmill Point, Hull Island.

Newport.—The battleship Virginia, two destroyers, power boat group, one division of submarines and tender, one gasoline and oil barge, to assemble at Great Salt Pond, Block Island.

New York.—Three battleships—the New Jersey, the Maine and the Kentucky—two destroyers, power boat groups, one gasoline and oil barge and battleship steamers, to assemble off Gravesend Bay.

Delaware Capes.—Four battleships—the Louisiana, the Rhode Island, the Alabama and the Illinois—two destroyers, power boat patrol group, one division submarines and tender, one gasoline and oil barge, to assemble off the Cold Spring Inlet.

The first day's exercises will be devoted to tactical exercises of the power boats; the second to deployment; the third to mine sweeping, communications, and protection of harbor from submarines; the fourth and fifth days will be devoted to maneuvers in formation with the power boats forming a screen to protect the battleships from attack. The extension of the period of enrollment for motor boats from Aug. 15 to Sept. 1 has already brought nine boats in addition to the thirty-two enrolled up to Aug. 12. Hermann Oelrichs is having a three-pound rapid fire gun made ready for mounting on his 72-foot patrol boat that was launched at Boston, Mass., this week. C. Pliny Brigham also had two 3-pounder guns mounted on his 5-foot patrol boat Chinbackdook in the navy yard, New York, this week.

Preliminary arrangements for the two weeks' maneuvers of the volunteer scout patrol squadron, which will be held in Narragansett Bay, beginning Aug. 29, were made at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 23, at a conference between boat owners and Lieut. William D. Puleston, an aid to Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, in charge. This first week will be spent in preliminary drill, and the second week will be devoted to the maneuvers with the fleet as outlined above.

ATLANTIC FLEET'S ATHLETIC MEET.

The athletic meet of the enlisted men for the championship of the Atlantic Fleet was held at the Training Station at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 18, and resulted in victory for the men of the U.S.S. Arkansas, mainly through the fine performances of Jacoy, Elison, Chandler and Harris, the four crack athletes of the crew. Of these four men Jacoy was the outstanding star, for he made 15½ points for his ship, by tying for first in the half mile run, finishing second in the broad jump, and running as anchor man in the mile relay race.

Forty-two points were tallied by the Arkansas men; the Wyoming was second with 24; the Utah third with 19, and the New Hampshire fourth with 17. The Department trophy, a handsome statue representing "Victory," which is now on the ship because of their "clean-up" in the meet last year, will remain on the Arkansas. All of the ships placing, and there were thirteen, will receive due credit in general excellency for the year. Of the fifteen ships eligible to compete, only the Pennsylvania and the Oklahoma failed to score, and the reason was that the men from these two new dreadnaughts could not be entered at the time set. One point was allowed each ship which had a man finish in the semi-finals or finals of any events.

With the spectators lined up in a circle in which were the winners, Lieut. A. W. Fitch, U.S.N., athletic officer of the fleet, presented the first, second and third men with gold, silver and bronze medals, respectively, after the last even, the mile relay, had been concluded. Events and winners of firsts were:

100-yard dash, Guy, New York, 10 4-5 secs.; 220-yard dash, Calloway, New Hampshire, 26 secs.; 440-yard run, Calloway, 55 4-5 secs.; 880-yard run, Jacoy, Arkansas, and Hendricks, Wyoming, tied, 2 min. 15 secs.; one-mile run, Harris, Arkansas, 5 min. 19 secs.; running broad jump, Guy, New York, 19 ft. ¾ in.; high jump, Cox, Wyoming, 5 ft. 2 in.; shot put, Murray, Utah, 39 ft. 10 in.; pole vault, Towne, Michigan, 9 ft. 3 in.; hammer throw, Braun, Arkansas, 104 ft. 8 in.; mile relay, Arkansas team, Ellison, Harris, Chandler and Jacoy, 3 min. 43 2-5 secs.

The officials were: Lieut. A. W. Fitch, fleet athletic officer, director; Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hyland, U.S.S. Arkansas, referee; Lieut. C. N. Hinkamp, Florida, starter; Lieut. T. M. Tipton, Kansas, Lieut. F. T. Vanauken, Wyoming, and Lieut. R. M. Comfort, New

York, judges of track events; Lieut. J. M. Schelling, Utah, Lieut. W. A. Corley, Nevada, and Lieut. S. D. McCaughey, Vermont, judges of field events; H. J. Walters, chief Q.M. of the Yankton, announcer; H. D. Bradshaw, first class yeoman, Yankton, clerk of the course.

U.S. OFFICERS TO POLICE HAITI.

With the signing of the agreement under the treaty between the United States and Haiti at the State Department on Aug. 24, the organization of the Haitian constabulary by the Marine Corps is authorized. The constabulary will consist of a force of about 2,500 native troops, officers from the U.S. Marine Corps, and the U.S. Navy Medical Corps. It is planned to withdraw the marines from Haiti as soon as the organizations of the gendarmerie is perfected and later to replace most of the Marine Corps officers by the promotion of native enlisted men. Under the agreement the President of the United States proposes a list of Marine Corps officers to be assigned to the gendarmerie, but they are not commissioned in the native force until their nomination is approved by the President of Haiti. This places the military force of the republic under the command of its president, and at the same time gives the country an effective force.

The plans for the organization of the force include the assigning of thirty-five Marine Corps officers, three Navy medical officers, sixty-eight non-commissioned Marine Corps officers and nine enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, to the Haitian force. The non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps are to hold commissions as first and second lieutenants in the Haitian constabulary; the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps of the Navy will hold commissions in the Medical Corps of the constabulary. Administration of the telephone and telegraph systems has been placed in the hands of Lieut. Edgar G. Oberlin, of the Navy.

The Navy hospital ship Solace, in Haitian waters, has been ordered to take aboard all the American blue-jackets and marines who have been ill and bring them home. The health of the men generally has been excellent. Only seventy-five or one hundred invalids will be brought north on the Solace.

NAVY COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

The Secretary of the Navy on Aug. 16 approved the record of proceedings of a general court-martial in the case of Asst. Paymr. James P. Jackson, U.S.N., and Chief Pay Clerk William H. Crap, U.S.N. Assistant Paymaster Jackson was serving as pay officer of the U.S.S. Tallahassee; Pay Clerk Crap was attached to the same ship and serving under him as pay clerk. On the occasion of inspection of accounts there was a shortage of \$800, which Paymaster Jackson claimed to have given to his pay clerk, and stated that his receipt was contained in a memorandum receipt book in which Pay Clerk Crap initialed sums of money which had been turned over to him by Jackson. Pay Clerk Crap, however, maintained that he had not received this money, that he had not received therefor, and owing to the inability of Paymaster Jackson to produce the receipt book, which was lost between the first and second day of the inspection, Paymaster Jackson was unable satisfactorily to account for this \$800. Chief Pay Clerk Crap was tried and acquitted of misappropriating this money, but was found guilty of neglect of duty in failing to keep an account and record of the money delivered to him by Paymaster Jackson. Paymaster Jackson was found guilty of neglect of duty and shortage of accounts, in that, being the responsible disbursing officer, he was unable satisfactorily to account for the disappearance of this money. Paymaster Jackson was sentenced to lose six numbers in grade.

The Secretary of the Navy on Aug. 16 approved the proceedings, findings and sentence in the cases of Comdrs. R. R. Belknap and Arthur MacArthur, U.S.N. These trials resulted from the grounding of the San Francisco on Nantucket shoals on May 17, 1916. They presented an interesting and unusual question. It appears that the ship was proceeding from Portsmouth, N.H., to Newport, R.I. Commander Belknap was in command of the Mining Division, whereas Commander MacArthur was in command of the ship San Francisco. The decision as to whether or not the ship should take the inner or outer passage hinged on whether or not she sighted a light at the entrance buoy to the channel leading into the inner passage. The weather being thick, Commander Belknap went on the bridge, and a light being sighted by the officer of the deck soon thereafter, though not visible to the captain, Commander Belknap gave an order to head for it thinking it was the light on the entrance buoy. Commander MacArthur accordingly headed the ship for this light according to bearings given him by the officer of the deck, and informed the division commander that he did not personally see the light, but continued to head therefor for about twenty-five minutes, when the ship grounded.

It appears from the testimony that the division commander felt that in giving the command to head for the light that the commanding officer nevertheless remained responsible for the safe conduct of the ship and would inform him if, in his opinion, the course being steered led into danger, whereas the commanding officer considered the order of the division commander mandatory and that his statement that he did not see the light was sufficient protest against the course then being steered.

The court found Commander Belknap guilty of "improperly hazarding a vessel of the Navy, in consequence of which she was run upon a shoal and seriously injured," and "violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy," which regulation requires that the flag officer hold the same relation to the flagship in regard to its internal administration and discipline as to any other ship of his command. Commander MacArthur was found guilty of "culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of his duty." Both officers were given the same sentence, namely, loss of ten numbers, the court holding that Commander Belknap, in assuming practical charge of the piloting of the ship under the circumstances, at the same time assumed joint responsibility therefor with the commanding officer, but, on the other hand, that the commanding officer could not divest himself from responsibility for steering a dangerous course without affirmatively protesting such action to his immediate superior.

On Aug. 16 the Secretary of the Navy approved the

acquittal in the case of Lieut. (J.G.) W. S. Nicholas, U.S.N., who was tried for improperly hazarding the vessel under his command, in consequence of which she was run upon a shoal and seriously injured. The vessel in question was the U.S.S. Terry, which was grounded and subsequently beached in the harbor of Puerto Plata, Republic of San Domingo. Lieutenant Nicholas was acquitted of culpability, it being shown that the Terry was not run upon a reef, but struck a submerged, unmarked and uncharted wreck on one side of the entrance of the harbor. This same wreck had been struck by a launch from the U.S.S. Memphis only a few days before, resulting in the sinking and loss of this launch. This has been so recent that time has not permitted the information, which was duly promulgated, reaching the Terry. At about the time she struck the U.S.S. Sacramento, under command of Comdr. R. C. Bulmer, then lying in the harbor of Puerto Plata, rendered timely assistance to the Terry. The Terry has since been salvaged, and other than a small hole in her plating suffered but little damage.

ATLANTIC FLEET SCORES.

In response to a Senate resolution of Aug. 15 Secretary Daniels sent to that body on Aug. 18 a statement of the scores made by the Atlantic Battleship Fleet in division practice and battle practice conducted during the year 1915-1916, as they appeared on the screen target and as allowed by the umpire at the time.

Day Individual Battle Practice, Spring, 1916.

Vessel	No. No.	Vessel	No. No.
	shots hits		shots hits
Arkansas	71 3	New York	70 4
Delaware	70 3	Rhode Island	114 1
Florida	70 4	South Carolina	56 8
Kansas	105 12	Texas	70 5
Louisiana	107 13	Utah	70 5
Michigan	42 9	Virginia	120 23
Nebraska	115 20	Wyoming	82 5
New Jersey	112 17		

Division Practice, Spring, 1916.

Vessel	No. No.	Vessel	No. No.
	shots hits		shots hits
Arkansas	76 6	New Jersey	79 3
Delaware	70 5	New York	70 4
Florida	70 3	Rhode Island	84 4
Kansas	76 2	South Carolina	56 3
Louisiana	77 1	Texas	70 10
Michigan	42 ..	Utah	70 7
Nebraska	83 ..	Wyoming	84 5

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Rowan has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

The U.S.S. Lawrence was placed in ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, July 26, 1916.

The Solace will leave Haitian waters in time to arrive at Hampton Roads early in September.

The torpedo boat Fox, now at Aberdeen, Wash., has been ordered to the navy yard, Puget Sound, for preparation for sale.

The wreck of the U.S.S. Yankee, which lies at the bottom of Buzzards Bay, near Penikese Island, is to be removed by the War Department, Representative Walsh announced at New Bedford, Mass., on Aug. 23. Specifications for the work are being prepared, he said. The Yankee, in command of Capt. C. C. Marsh, was impaled on Spindle Rock during a heavy fog in 1909.

Comdr. R. Z. Johnston, U.S.N., commanding Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., writes that there was no foundation for the press reports, noted in our last issue, that there were cases of infantile paralysis at the Training Station and that the station was quarantined against the Atlantic Fleet. There have been no cases of infantile paralysis at the Newport station, there are no cases now and no suspected cases, and the station has not been quarantined against the fleet. The fleet athletic meet was held on the Training Station grounds last week. Recruits are continually arriving from New York, and the medical officers are most active in taking every possible precaution against infection by this disease. Recruits have been restricted from liberty in Newport recently on account of there being twelve cases of infantile paralysis in the vicinity. This restriction has now been removed.

The following officers comprise the class at the submarine base and school at New London, Conn., under command of Comdr. Yates Stirling, Jr., who also commands the submarine force based at New London: Lieut. J. Rodgers; Lieuts. (J.G.) J. Parker, Jr., H. T. Smith, E. A. Logan, F. S. Steinwachs, J. R. Mann, Jr., W. M. Quigley, F. E. M. Whiting and C. S. Alden; Ensigns K. R. R. Wallace; Lieut. (J.G.) G. W. Wolf; Ensigns W. Seibert and M. Hudson; Lieut. (J.G.) G. Hutchins; Ensigns V. A. Clarke, Jr., W. D. Baker, S. F. Maury, L. O. Alford, J. C. Arnold, R. P. Luker, C. F. Angel, J. D. Edwards, F. S. Low and A. E. Glann. The submarine tender Fulton, which is also at the submarine base at New London, is in command of Lieut. C. Taylor, and the other officers attached to her are the following: Lieuts. (J.G.) W. V. Coms, W. S. Haas and L. R. Ford, P.A. Surg. R. W. McDowell, P.A. Surg. G. C. Thomas, P.A. Paymr. R. H. Johnston, Chief Gunner, A. Olsson, Mach. G. C. Martin, Pay Clerks J. B. Daniels and H. F. Gallagher.

The German merchant submarine Deutschland arrived at the mouth of the Weser on her way to Bremen on Aug. 23, according to the Overseas News Agency. The Deutschland arrived at Baltimore from Bremen on July 9 and passed out of the Virginia Capes on her return trip on the night of Aug. 2.

Steel merchant vessels building or under contract to be built in private American shipyards on Aug. 1, 1916, according to builders' returns to the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, numbered 389, of 1,260,978 gross tons, an increase of four vessels and 35,194 tons over the return for July 1, 1916.

A prize court sitting in London on Aug. 22 awarded \$60,500 prize bounty to the officers and crews of the squadron of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, which destroyed the German Pacific squadron in the battle off the Falkland Islands in December of 1914. The bounty was determined by the number of men aboard the destroyed ship, \$25 being awarded for each man. This is the largest amount of prize money awarded since the outbreak of the war.

The naval collier Hector, which was broken in two during a recent hurricane off the South Carolina coast, is to be raised and reconstructed. The Navy Depart-

ment announced on Aug. 24 that a contract for the work had been let.

The Aerial Coast Patrol, founded by Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., retired, at the suggestion of John Hays Hammond, jr., for the establishment of which Representative Julius Kahn, of California, introduced a bill in Congress providing \$1,500,000, has been practically dropped in favor of a similar arrangement for the Coast Guard Service. This was made known to the Aero Club of America on Aug. 21 in a telegram from Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He had been asked what had become of Congressman Kahn's bill. "The bill referred to was introduced by Mr. Kahn on July 18," he wired. "There has been no opportunity to consider this special bill on account of the Naval Appropriation bill. There will be no opportunity at this session. Congress has made liberal provisions for aviation in both the Army and Navy Appropriation bills, and the Naval bill provides for ten aviation Coast Guard stations and for a school for special instruction in aeronautics, and makes other provisions for instruction in Army and Navy aviation schools for Coast Guard officers. In time of war the Coast Guard automatically passes under the control of the Navy Department." This legislation will be found on page 1644, our issue of Aug. 19.

P.A. Paymr. O. D. Conger and Ensign F. G. Blaisdell, U.S.N., are now inspecting the accounting system of the Naval Militia on the Great Lakes. They started at Duluth and expect to visit all ports on the Great Lakes. The Navy Department is making an effort to place the Pay Corps of the Militia on the same basis as that of the Navy. It is announced that the paymasters' school for the Naval Militia will be opened at Washington on Sept. 15. At the first session naval accounting systems will be studied, and at the second session there will be a course for disbursing officers.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 16, 1916.

Capt. F. J. Schwable, U.S.M.C., has greatly improved at the naval hospital, and he and Mrs. Schwable have moved to Berkeley, the Captain reporting here twice a week. After sick leave he is to report for duty at the quartermaster's office, San Francisco. Surg. and Mrs. E. E. Curtis have returned after a several days' motor trip to Sacramento and Stockton. Mrs. W. J. Hendricks, of New York, is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. Paul Chamberlin.

Comdr. and Mrs. Pope Washington were guests of Comdr. and Mrs. M. St. C. Ellis last week. Commander Washington relieved Commander Ellis as commanding officer of the Buffalo. Naval Constr. J. L. Ackerson has been under treatment at the hospital. Lieut. and Mrs. Leo Sahm left Saturday for a ten days' visit to Santa Cruz. Mrs. I. K. Seymour, mother of Mrs. F. D. Karns, has returned from Oregon and is at the Collins, Vallejo.

Lieutenant Commanders Sweet and Pope and P.A. Surg. J. O. Downey left Saturday for an auto trip to Calaveras county in Commander Sweet's machine. Many officers and ladies attended the ball given by the Enlisted Men's Club of the Marine Barracks Friday night. With guests from Vallejo the attendance was swelled to several hundred. Mrs. William Keogh, wife of Gunnery Sergeant Keogh, president of the club, and 2d Lieutenant Howard, U.S.M.C., led the grand march.

Misses Helen, Mable and Ruth Updegraff were honor guests at a luncheon given Saturday by Mrs. J. S. Graham. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. E. E. Curtis left this week for fortnight's visit to Santa Cruz. Young Ben Haines and Robert Webb, thirteen-year-old son of Surg. and Mrs. U. R. Webb, were winners of the tennis tournament here, playing the finals Saturday, when they defeated Miss Ruth Updegraff and Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason, who won the first two sets, but the final three easily went to the boys. The scores were 6-4, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1 and 6-1. All the best players on the yard took part in the tournament, which was arranged by Naval Constr. James Reed, so the boys well won their laurels. Haines is here as guest of Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Reeves.

Mrs. J. M. Ellicott has as her guest Mrs. Vail, of San Francisco, for whom she entertained at bridge Saturday. Commander Ellicott is still in Washington, where he went some time ago in the hope that he might be restored to active duty under the provisions of this year's Naval Appropriation bill. Lieut. M. S. Davis will arrive Sept. 21 from New York for duty fitting out Shaw as her commanding officer when commissioned. Capt. and Mrs. P. D. Glassford have arrived from Schofield Barracks on a visit to Mrs. Glassford's parents, Col. and Mrs. Guy Charlton, of San Francisco. Surg. C. N. Fiske entertained Professors Herms and Freeborn, of the State Board of Health, Sunday when means of mosquito extermination were discussed.

Orders received from the Navy Department extend the liberty of Lieut. Werner Von Elppen so as to include the entire state of California, and he has taken up his duties as assistant to the German Consul in San Francisco. He came here from Guam a year or more ago with the other officers of the interned ship Cormoran, who were unable to stand the climate of the tropics.

Capt. and Mrs. D. C. Cubbison arrived from Manila last week after a two years' stay there. Surg. and Mrs. Charles N. Fiske gave a progressive dinner for twenty-four last week, all the recent arrivals at the station being included. Bridge followed. Lieutenants Hill, Peiton and Venable, of the U.S.S. Rainbow, entertained at a house party at Yerba Buena last week. Mrs. Pelton, mother of Lieutenant Pelton, chaperoned the party. A tennis tournament was arranged, and Paymr. and Mrs. Roland Schuman and Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. Johnson gave teas in honor of the visitors. The three hosts gave a large dinner Monday, preceding a dance aboard the Rainbow, while Lieut. E. Loftquist also entertained at dinner that night.

A radiogram received Monday from Admiral Caperton announced that the Cleveland was leaving Mexico for this yard, to remain not longer than ten days before returning to patrol duty. The Annapolis is to sail for this yard about Sept. 1 and about \$5,000 worth of work will be done on her here. It is expected that the Milwaukee and destroyers will be the next vessels sent up from Mexico. All repairs to the Buffalo will be completed by Saturday, and she is under orders to sail Monday for San Diego, thence to Mexico.

The electric traveling crane, used to handle plates for the battleship California, was damaged by fire last week to such an extent that she had to be put out of commission for several days. She is again being used, although the cab of the crane had to be entirely rebuilt. The cantilever crane will be back in commission next week after repairs calculated to give her the highest degree of efficiency during the battleship construction here. The first work she will have to do next week will be to lift two boilers into the destroyer Shaw. With these two installed the Shaw will have her full complement aboard.

Sept. 30 has been set as the tentative date for the laying of the keel of battleship California. The work of placing the keel blocks in position and starting the staging for the ship was commenced yesterday. Much material is already on hand, and the shop work is progressing so satisfactorily that the outlook is excellent.

The Saturn, which carried the wireless expedition north, is picking up the men at the various stations and will return here Sept. 15. Six radio experts left this week to install antenna at the San Diego wireless station. A test of the new ferry slip is to be made this week, the Southern Pacific send-

ing a train of cars loaded with material here for the purpose. Plans and specifications for a snag puller for the Army were received here yesterday with a request for the yard to submit a bid. The boat is to be of shallow draft, 135 feet in length, and will cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000. A number of plates of the F-boats are to be removed to permit of the installation of the new batteries just ordered for the submarines.

THE NAVY.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate Aug. 18, 1916.

Promotion in the Navy.
Capt. James H. Glennon to be a rear admiral in the Navy from Aug. 10, 1916.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn Aug. 22, 1916.

Second Lieut. John C. Walker, jr., 12th Inf., for promotion to grade of first lieutenant from June 24, 1916.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Aileen, arrived at Providence Aug. 21.
Annapolis, arrived at Topolobampo Aug. 21.
Buffalo, arrived at San Francisco Aug. 22.
Castine, arrived at La Romana, San Domingo, Aug. 22.
Celtic, sailed from Port-au-Prince for Guantanamo Aug. 23.
Chattanooga, arrived at Mazatlan, Mexico, Aug. 22.
Cleveland, arrived at Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 23.
Dorothea, sailed from Cleveland for Duluth Aug. 20.
Essex, arrived at Toledo Aug. 20.
Glacier, arrived at San Francisco Aug. 23.
Hancock, sailed from New Orleans for Tampico Aug. 23.
Lamson, arrived at New York Aug. 22.
Mars, sailed from La Paz, Mexico, for Tiburon, Cal., Aug. 21.
Oregon, sailed from San Pedro, Cal., for San Francisco Aug. 22.
Patapsco, arrived at Philadelphia Aug. 22.
Preble, arrived at La Paz, Mexico, Aug. 21.
Reid, arrived at Washington, D.C., Aug. 22.
Sampson, sailed from Newport for trials Aug. 22.
San Diego, arrived at San Diego, Cal., Aug. 22.
Uncas, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 22.

ADD LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

Buffalo, sailed from San Francisco for San Diego Aug. 24.
Celtic, arrived Guantanamo, Cuba, Aug. 24.
Caesar and Des Moines, sailed from Ville France for Barcelona, Spain, Aug. 23.
Patapsco, sailed for Rappahannock Spit, Aug. 24.
Reid, sailed from Washington for Piney Point, Md., Aug. 24.
South Dakota, sailed from San Francisco for San Diego Aug. 24.
Vulcan, sailed from Guantanamo for Norfolk Aug. 24.
Hopkins, Hull, Milwaukee, Paul Jones, Preble, Stewart and Truxtun, sailed from La Paz, Mexico, for Cerros Island, Mexico, Aug. 22.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 16.—Comdr. Arthur MacArthur detached command San Francisco, Aug. 31, 1916; to command South Dakota. The rest of orders of Aug. 16, from Senn to Mullen, were printed in column 2, page 1657, Aug. 19, as orders of Aug. 15.

AUG. 17.—Lieut. (J.G.) W. D. Taylor to Warrington.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. Holt detached Warrington; to Perkins.

Lieut. (J.G.) Fred Welden detached San Diego; to receiving ship New York, N.Y.

Ensign Walker Cochran to temporary duty receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.

AUG. 18.—Rear Admiral L. C. Palmer appointed Chief of Bureau of Navigation from Aug. 16, 1916.

Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis to Kansas City, Mo., connection recruiting.

Lieut. John Grady detached command Culgoa; to New York, N.Y., connection recruiting.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. D. Langworthy detached Marietta; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. L. Johnston detached Burrows; to Beale.

Lieut. (J.G.) Ames Loder detached Beale; to Porter.

Asst. Surg. Lincoln Humphreys, M.R.C., to temporary duty Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. W. D. Sharp detached Rhode Island; to home and wait orders.

Naval Constr. J. O. Grawne detached Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Sept. 5, 1916; to navy yard, Mare Island.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, Aug. 18, 1916:

Asst. Surg. F. L. Conklin detached Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to treatment Naval Hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Chief Gun. Mons Monson detached Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

Chief Gun. Michael Macdonald detached Brooklyn; to Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

AUG. 19.—Lieut. R. A. Koch detached aid on staff, Commander, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet, Aug. 31, 1916; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Lieut. (J.G.) D. C. Ramsey detached Perkins; to one month's sick leave.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. H. Want detached Jupiter; to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

Ensign R. N. S. Baker detached Arkansas; to Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ensign William Nelson detached Neptune; to Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ensign H. O. Tovey detached Birmingham; to Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ensign J. I. Hale detached Wyoming; to Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ensign F. M. Earle detached Yankton; to Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ensign G. W. Nelson detached Rhode Island; to Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ensign F. E. Pelton detached receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.; to Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ensign R. J. Valentine detached Dolphin; to Yankton.

Mach. W. S. Balknap, Optical Co., Rochester, N.Y.

AUG. 21.—Lieut. C. A. Blakely detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1916; to command Rowan.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. A. Trever detached command H-1; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. H. Pasbly detached Columbia; to duty as aid of staff, Commander, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign J. L. McGuigan detached Denver; to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

Ensign G. C. Manning detached Hancock; to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

P.A. Surg. O. J. Mink detached Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash., Sept. 8, 1916; to wait orders at Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. J. F. Neuberger, M.R.C., to Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S.C., Sept. 4, 1916.

AUG. 22.—Rear Admiral J. H. Glennon commissioned from Aug. 10, 1916.

Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Wainwright detached Columbia Sept. 5, 1916; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 30, 1916.

Lieut. W. L. Culbertson to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 30, 1916.

Lieut. C. A. Jones detached Memphis; to Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Westinghouse Machine Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lieut. P. H. Hammond detached Texas; to Memphis as engineer officer.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. F. Wood to Texas Aug. 31, 1916.

Ensign Fitzhugh Green special temporary duty Washington, D.C.

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Ensign G. K. Martin detached Montana; to Jupiter.
Asst. Surg. Harold L. Jensen, M.R.C., detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 14, 1916; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.
Chief Btsn. J. D. Walsh detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 4, 1916; to Vestal.
Chief Btsn. William Jurasko detached Naval Coal Depot, Melville, R.I.; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Chief Btsn. H. R. Brayton detached Vestal; to charge of Naval Coal Depot, Melville, R.I.
Btsn. C. L. Greene temporary duty the receiving ship at San Francisco.
Chief Gun. F. C. Messenger detached Rainbow; to home and wait orders.
Chief Gun. J. C. Evans detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Sept. 18, 1916; to Rainbow.
Chief Gun. J. E. Orton to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
AUG. 23.—Capt. John Hood to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.
Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams detached Rhode Island; to New Hampshire.
Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Chase detached New Hampshire; to command Culgoa.
Lieut. G. W. Kenyon detached Naval Academy; to Ohio.
Lieut. A. M. Penn detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1916; to connection fitting out Wilkes and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. H. V. Bryan detached Buffalo; to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.
Lieut. R. C. Parker detached Naval Academy, Annapolis; to Winslow.
Ensign A. N. Offley detached Columbia; to Constellation.
Ensign W. H. Porter detached Naval Training Station, New York, R.I.; to Columbia.
Chief Btsn. E. J. Damon detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.; to Washington.
Btsn. James Roberts detached South Dakota; to Buffalo.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.
Lieut. Col. C. G. Long detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; continue duty headquarters.
Lieut. Col. L. H. Moes detached 1st Brigade, Santo Domingo; treatment Naval Hospital, Washington.
Capt. William Hopkins detached Marine Barracks, New York; to Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Capt. E. T. Fryer detached 1st Brigade, Haiti; to resume duty Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

ORDERS 23, AUG. 3, 1916, U.S.M.C.
233. (1) The provisions of Pars. 8 and 9 of the Service Record Book, and Par. 11 (q) and (u) of the Instructions for the Preparation of Muster Rolls are modified so that upon the date of retirement or death of an enlisted man the character of discharge he would have been awarded had he been discharged will be shown.
(2) The character of discharge in these cases will be shown in the Service Record Book over the signature of an officer, under Professional Conduct Record, pages 4 to 9.
234. In view of the discontinuance of Form N.M.C. 305, Report of Marine General Court-Martial Prisoners, an entry will be made opposite the name of each general court-martial prisoner on the muster rolls to show whether his sentence included dishonorable discharge or not, as follows: "DD" or "Not DD," as the case may be.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.
AUG. 8.—Keeper Frederick W. Anderson, Station No. 232, Surfman Paul D. Beals, Station No. 171, and Elisha Twine, Station No. 174, retired on request after thirty years' service.
No. 1 Surfman Robert L. Howell, Station No. 69, retired on account of physical disability.

AUG. 10.—Keeper Carl H. Hedges, Station No. 65, retired on account of physical disability.

AUG. 11.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. N. Perham detached Seneca; to duty in office of Supervisor of Lifeboats, New York.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. B. C. Thorn detached Tampa; to Gresham; thirty-five days' leave en route.

AUG. 12.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. P. R. Smith detached Seminole; to Seneca.
First Lieut. of Engrs. H. F. Schoenborn detailed to take charge of Coast Guard Academy reservation.
Second Lieut. J. P. Gray detached Academy; to Itasca.
Cadet G. R. Crosby detached Itasca and Academy; to Tampa; thirty days' leave en route.
Keeper Oscar B. Hall, Station No. 4, Herbert E. Eldridge, Station No. 42, John Hanson, Station No. 278, and James A. Carpenter, Station No. 250, retired on account of physical disability.

AUG. 15.—Surfman Benjamin F. Raynor, Station No. 73, retired by reason of having reached the age of sixty-four.

AUG. 16.—Second Lieut. J. R. Besse relieved from hospital treatment; to Comanche.

COAST GUARD NOTES.
The U.S. Coast Guard cutter Manhattan was despatched early in the week on a cruise in Long Island Sound to check up all motor boats in commission in waters contiguous to the Sound. The Manhattan was accompanied by two fast motor launches for use in entering the headwaters of the bays and inlets. Her cruise embraces the waters lying to the westward of Falkner's Islands. The purpose of the Manhattan's inspection is primarily to take cognizance of all violations of law governing the operation of motor boats.

The Pamlico left Newbern Aug. 23 to go to the assistance of a schooner aground in Adams Creek.

On Aug. 18 the Morrill arrived in Ogdensburg for coal and supplies, leaving on the 19th for Detroit.

The Tallapoosa left St. Petersburg, Fla., Aug. 28, bound for Key West.

At the expiration of the day's races, while the Morrill was engaged in patrol duty at the motor boat races at Alexandria, N.Y., one of the patrol boats brought the information to the Morrill that the steamer Hecla had drifted aground. With the assistance of the Hinckley the Hecla was freed.

An unnamed Canadian boat of Ontario was towed by the Mackinac to Sault Ste. Marie.

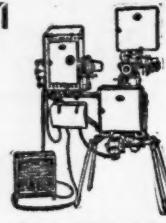
On Aug. 14 an upward-bound steamer reported sighting a body to the Mackinac. It proved to be John Werner, who was drowned in St. Mary's River on Aug. 7. The father identified the body and asked the Mackinac to send an undertaker from Sault Ste. Marie and notify the coroner.

The nomination of George R. Crosby, a third lieutenant, U.S.C.G., was confirmed by the Senate Aug. 22.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

No changes since list was published last week.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 24, 1916.

Social activities of the Naval Academy, dormant for several weeks, were awakened last Friday evening by a very delightful dance in the auditorium. It was given by officers of the Post-Graduate School, who have just completed the course and are about to leave for Columbia University and other colleges, to the incoming class of 1918, who are arriving and will compose the Post-Graduate School for next year. Mrs. Halligan, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John Halligan, jr., head of the Post-Graduate Department, received with Lieut. H. H. Crosby, of the Post-Graduate School. Mrs. Halligan wore a handsome gown of black tulle and cloth of gold. A large number of the Navy folk who were here for the summer were present. Music was by a Baltimore orchestra and refreshments were served.

Miss Emily Beatty, daughter of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., is spending the summer at Jamestown, R.I. Mrs. Berkeley Igglehart, wife of Lieutenant Igglehart, U.S.A., is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Marion Gassaway, on Church circle.

The Albrecht Club baseball team, of Baltimore, won from the Navy Peebles in a finely contested game on the Naval Academy diamond last Wednesday afternoon by a score of 4 to 2. The teams were locked in a tie of 2 to 2 at the end of the ninth inning. The Baltimoreans won out in the eleventh as the result of a little batting rally.

Prof. and Mrs. Carroll Alden left this week to spend their vacation in the New England States. Chaplain Sidney K. Evans has returned from a visit to Richmond, Va. Miss Helen Stewart Winter, daughter of Lieut. Col. F. A. Winter, U.S.A., is the guest of Miss Mary McCarthy at Arundel-on-the-Bay. Major P. Whitworth, U.S.A., Mrs. Whitworth and son, who have been visiting Mrs. Whitworth's brother, Capt. Gilbert C. Smith, U.S.A., at Arundel-on-the-Bay, have left for Nogales, Texas.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1916.

The camp illumination Aug. 19 was a very successful entertainment, in spite of the fact that all outside visitors were barred by quarantine regulations, as were also residents of the post under sixteen years of age. All the “grown-ups” of the post were heartily appreciative of the enthusiasm and interest of the cadets in preparing so varied a program and in transforming the camp, a task where hard work was just as necessary as taste and skill. The result was charming; red electric bulbs were used in profusion, and cut evergreens and trees were placed in the nooks and corners everywhere. At the entrance to Camp John P. Story an elaborate fountain played in a pretty grotto. Toward the left one company street had a wonderfully constructed facade, a good imitation of the sally-port in the south barracks. Pop corn and ice cream cones were dispensed here throughout the evening. In all the company streets were amusing side shows and the whole center of camp was given over to a large dancing floor. The whole rear of camp was made into a replica of “Jack’s,” according to a sign which hung above the gateway to a beautifully decorated garden full of tables; here the white uniformed waiters served ice cream and soft drinks, and at one side an elaborate stage was set up, where the vaudeville program went on, varied by occasional moving pictures on the screen at the left. The orchestra played for dancing at intervals, and also for the left-handed drill, one of the most popular numbers which was given on the dancing floor. Clever eloc dancing, singing, piano playing and dialogues kept the audience in a roar, and “Jack’s” was a very attractive spot with its rows of Chinese lanterns overhead, which soon became entangled with serpentine of all colors. One of the best “hits” of the evening was the lovely blonde flower girl, who carried her basket from table to table and gave away bouquets in a most graceful manner. The 1917 illumination was a pleasant ending to summer in Camp John P. Story.

The First Class left Sunday for Fort H. G. Wright, to spend a week in practical instruction in coast artillery practice and submarine mining. The class was in charge of Lieut. Maxwell Murray and Lieutenants Kelly, Dunn and Nichols. The trip will be made both ways by boat on the General Mix. At the yearling color-line concert a very amusing moving picture show was given on Sunday evening.

Captain Peyton's brother and sister, Mr. Peyton and Miss Peyton, were recent guests, visiting the post for a few days. Col. and Mrs. Tschappat returned on Wednesday from a three weeks' motor trip through the Adirondacks to Sackets Harbor and return. While at Sackets Harbor they were guests of Mrs. Tschappat's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Tully McCrea. Colonel Biddle entertained at dinner on Sunday for Gen. and Mrs. Pitcher, Major and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrich and have been spending the week here in their old quarters since their return from Fort Terry.

Mrs. Beere sailed on Wednesday with her baby son for New Orleans, whence she will go overland to Douglas, Ariz., to join Lieutenant Beere. Mrs. Shaw, sr., of Worcester, Mass., has arrived at the post to visit her son and daughter-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Shaw. Mrs. Stilwell was guest of honor at a surprise birthday party on Friday, Captain Stilwell having asked the guests and planned the supper so that the surprise was complete. Those there were Major and Mrs. Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. Worcester, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis, Capt. and Mrs. Gruber.

Mrs. Dixon had a supper party on Wednesday evening for some of the wives of officers in the Department of Tactics who were away on the four-day hike with the cadets; those present were Mesdames Simonds, Ennis, Drysdale, Thomlinson and Gruber. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer's guests at dinner on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrich, Lieut. and Mrs. Lee. Lieut.

and Mrs. Nichols are back from Vineyard Haven, a popular resort for West Point people this summer; Mrs. Townsley, the Misses Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger, Miss Fiebeger, Mrs. George R. Goethals have been there for a few weeks. Mrs. Walker, wife of Col. Meriwether Walker, left Monday for Vineyard Haven to join her mother, Mrs. Cary. Colonel Walker has been ordered to command of a regiment now on the border. Capt. and Mrs. Somers and Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer and their families left Monday for new stations; Captain Somers and family for Sandy Hook, and Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer and children for Fort Hamilton. On account of the epidemic they made the trip down the Hudson on the Superintendent's launch, Florence. Lieutenant Hoisington returned Saturday from Plattsburg, where he has been on duty all summer. Miss Chapman, visiting her sister, Mrs. Dixon, for some months, left for home on Saturday.

Col. and Mrs. Walker's guests, Miss Laura Cary and Miss Kitty Lee, left for home on Monday. Members of the new detail who reported last week were Lieutenants Ganoe, Westover and Benedict, who all served a tour of duty at West Point a few years ago. Quarters will be assigned to the members of the new detail and others who wish to move on Friday, Aug. 25.

The members of the furlough class will be sent for two weeks to camp, where they will be kept in quarantine, when they return to the post next week. Recent visitors at the post were Capt. W. Hughes, jr., and Col. J. M. Banister, retired, Omaha, Neb.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Aug. 24, 1916.

The families of Cols. George T. Bartlett, Chief of Staff, Henry Taylor, chief engineer, Charles Richard, chief surgeon; Majors John M. Jenkins, assistant adjutant general, and Nelson Gopen, M.C., have arrived and are settled in their various quarters, except Major Jenkins's family, temporarily at bachelor quarters, Fort Jay, awaiting repairs to their quarters. Lieut. Col. Leon S. Roudiez has taken over the duties of Col. Charles Noyes, ordered to Mexico. Mrs. Noyes and children are remaining temporarily on Governors Island.

Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson has entertained lately Miss Ada Birmingham, of Washington, who left last week for Southampton; Lieut. Richard Birmingham, who has just finished a tour at the Plattsburg camp, and Mr. John O. Donaldson, who was made a corporal at Plattsburg; Col. and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler, of Washington, who were entertained by Mrs. Donaldson at dinner, followed by a bridge party, on Monday; also Mrs. Hill, of Greenville, and Miss Ruth Miller. Miss Miller sailed last week with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Samuel Miller, for Panama.

Mrs. Harry Jordan had as her guest last week Miss Lasher, for whom Capt. K. T. Smith gave an informal dinner before the hop last Saturday.

Mrs. Frederick Coleman entertained Thursday at luncheon, followed by bridge, for Mrs. Coleman, sr., and for her sister, Miss Foster, of New York. The other guests were Mesdames Donaldson, Gopen, Jenkins, Scott and Kilbourne, Mesdames Taylor and Graves, of New York, and Miss Lippincott, of Washington, Mrs. Coleman's house guest. At the luncheon the engagement of Capt. Bloxham Ward and Mrs. A. E. Taylor, of New York, was announced. The wedding is to take place at an early date at the home of the bride's grandmother, in Syracuse. The prizes at bridge were won by Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson and Mrs. George H. Scott.

In the recent tennis tournament the finals for men were played by Col. Robert C. Van Vliet and Dr. Goodman, Dr. Goodman winning. In the ladies' singles finals were played by Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson and Miss Carter, of Brooklyn, Mrs. Donaldson winning. Mrs. John P. Finley and Miss Mary Finley were at Newport for regatta week, being guests of Commo. E. C. Benedict, on the Alida.

Lieut. Casper Rucker is on a week's leave at Lake George. Miss Mary Sue Donaldson entertained at a girls' luncheon last week for her house guest, Miss Ada Birmingham; other guests were Misses Gladys Tupper, Edwina and Elizabeth Glenn, Virginia Tobin, Golden Ruggles, Morrow and Etta Thompson, of New York.

Col. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. A. E. Taylor and Capt. Bloxham Ward were guests at the dinner given at the opening of the marine roof garden, Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, on the 18th. Mr. Leonard Wood, jr., is home from the special summer course at Cornell University. Mrs. Edmund B. Smith has returned from a visit at Major and Mrs. Hamilton Rowan's camp at Lake Placid, visiting Mrs. Halstead Dorey at Plattsburgh en route.

Mrs. George Harrison and her son, Mr. Ross Harrison, are guests of Mrs. Robert W. Bodine, New York Arsenal. Mrs. Colden L. H. Ruggles and Miss Colden Ruggles are spending some weeks at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. Miss Austin, of Washington, is a guest this week of Mrs. Josephine Horton. Mr. Osmun is visiting his son, Lieut. Russell A. Osmun.

Lieut. M. S. Keene and his sister are enjoying a visit from their mother. A very enjoyable informal dance was given at the club house on Saturday, Aug. 19. Mrs. William H. Tobin and Miss Virginia Tobin have returned to Fort Jay after a visit away of some weeks.

Cadets Jack Mallory and Jack Johnson are spending the last days of furlough from the U.S.M.A. as guests of Mrs. John B. Bellinger. Cadet Mallory arrived in New York on the 23d from Panama, where he had been visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory, at Camp Gaillard, Cuba, Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, of Fort Leavenworth, visited friends in the garrison last week.

Important changes have been put into effect at the Atlantic Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, the guards and overseers heretofore authorized being superseded by the 5th Company, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks guards, consisting of: First sergeant, 1; supply sergeant, 1; sergeants, 4; corporals, 6; cooks,

2; buglers, 2; mechanics, 1; privates, first class, 12; privates, 36. Also the 3d Disciplinary band, 9th Company, is authorized to consist of: enlisted men, 1 band leader, 1 assistant band leader, 2 band sergeants and 2 band corporals; general prisoners, 21 under instruction as privates. The official personnel of the company is authorized as: Officers, 1 captain or first lieutenant detailed as company commander and 1 lieutenant detailed for duty with the company; enlisted men, 1 first sergeant, 1 mess sergeant, 1 supply sergeant and 6 sergeants; general prisoners, under instruction, 11 as squad leaders, 2 as cooks, 2 as buglers, 1 as mechanic, 19 as privates, first class, and 56 as privates.

PENSACOLA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Aug. 20, 1916.

Major Harry Lee, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Lee are visiting the Renshaws, on the Bay Shore. Mrs. Lee was Miss Renshaw, of Pensacola, before her marriage. Lieutenant Jouett has been transferred to this side of the bay for temporary duty and is staying with Lieutenant Armstrong. Lieut. G. L. Van Deusen arrived on the post on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Hickok and children returned to the post on Friday. Lieutenant Hickok has been on duty at the Oglethorpe and the Plattsburg military camp for the past three months and Mrs. Hickok and the children have been visiting her parents.

Capt. and Mrs. Mustin entertained at dinner on Wednesday at their quarters. Captain Mustin is receiving congratulations on his recent promotion to commander. Lieutenant Babcock had dinner on Monday for Lieutenants Armstrong and Jouett. Chaplain Beebe and Lieutenant Jouett were dinner guests of Lieutenant Armstrong on Tuesday. Mrs. Wyke entertained with a supper on Sunday for the Misses Gonzalez, Draper and Wyke and Lieutenants Armstrong and Hickok, the party later going in to the movies.

Much interest was shown last Monday morning over a large waterspot, just on the other side of Fort Pickens; it lasted for nearly an hour. Monday morning examinations will begin here for candidates for commissions. There will be twelve candidates, two of them being enlisted men from this district and the others coming from various Southern states.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1916.

Mortar practice was held here on Thursday and additional practice on Friday. The entire personnel of the 1st, 2d and 4th Companies was required to man the mortar battery, owing to the reduced strength of the organizations at this post. Lieut. E. W. Wildrick was battery commander; Lieut. F. A. Englehart range officer; Lieuts. S. B. Lane and Carl Griffith pit officers. The firing was in the fifth and sixth zones and a high figure of merit was made. Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Campbell have returned to the post for duty. Lieut. F. A. Englehart left Friday to spend a few days in Vermont, before going to his new station, West Point. Lieutenant Lane motored to Boston Saturday to bring Mrs. Lane and baby back. Mrs. M. Clashon, Mrs. Lane's mother, arrived last week.

Dr. Ogg has gone to the border. Mrs. Campbell had bridge last week for Mesdames Blood and Cooper and Miss Hodges. Coming in for tea were Mrs. Wildrick, Mrs. McAlpin and Miss Griffith. On Friday Mrs. Campbell had bridge for Mesdames Brownlee, Hold and Cooper. Last week Mrs. Brinton had three tables of bridge for her niece, Miss Navarro and Mesdames Hodges, Hall, Brownlee, Robinson, Gilmore, Campbell, Loughry, McDonald, Berry, Misses Hodges, Griffith and the Misses Berry. Prizes were won by Mesdames Hodges, Campbell and McDonald. Mrs. Brownlee had luncheon Thursday for Mesdames Brinton, Campbell, McDonald, Misses Navarro and Lucy Berry; coming for bridge were Mesdames Robinson, Loughry, Misses Hodges, Berry and Griffith.

Mrs. Hall had bridge and dinner Friday for Mrs. Brinton, Misses Hodges, Navarro and Griffith. Mrs. Brinton's guests for dinner on Sunday were Lieuts. F. M. Collier, U.S.N., and R. Walling, U.S.N. Gen. and Mrs. Hodges' guests for dinner before the hop on Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. Stafford, of Flushing, Lieut. and Mrs. Loughry, Misses Hodges and Griffith and Major Proctor. Mrs. Brownlee's guests for dinner on Sunday were Mrs. M'Clashon and Cooper; Mesdames Brinton, Babcock and Navarro were supper guests of Mrs. Gilmore on Sunday.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 22, 1916.

A large number of the Navy colony departed after the ships steamed away on Friday, and the Yankton is the only representative of the fleet left at anchor here. The young people are still dancing with as much interest as they enjoyed early in June, and the Casino ball room was comfortably filled Monday evening with dancers. The card rooms are much sought after, and several attractive parties have been given by Service people, including one by Mrs. Morse, wife of Paymaster Morse, of the Nevada, at the Bay Voyage Hotel. At the Casino Mesdames P. W. Hourigan, Randolph Dickens, Osterhaus, B. H. Price, J. T. Palmer and Goldsborough Adams have given parties during the week. Comdr. and Mrs. H. B. Price entertained a dinner party at the Casino on Saturday.

Mrs. W. L. Littlefield, wife of Lieutenant Commander Littlefield, U.S.N., gave a bridge party on Thursday. Miss Virginia Mullens, of Washington, is house guest of Mrs. Joseph Jayne in Green Lane.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. B. H. Price, who were delayed in arriving, have been the occasion of a number of entertainments since they registered at the Bay View Hotel. The Navy has been much in evidence at the Golf and Country Club this season and the largest number of admirals ever registered there this year. On Sunday the officers of the fleet were greatly missed on the links.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 21, 1916.

Major G. A. Nugent left Friday for the Southern Department, to take up duty on the General Staff. Major Nugent has been the able director of the Department of Artillery and Land Defense at the Coast Artillery School for several years and his leaving was universally regretted. Mrs. Nugent will join Major Nugent in the fall. Captain McHard entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin on Sunday in honor of Mrs. Koenig and Miss Lucile Dunn and for Captain Thompson, Lieutenants Massie and Koenig. Mrs. G. A. Nugent was hostess at bridge Monday, with Mrs. Knox as honor guest. Prizes were won by Mesdames Krck and Garrett. Mrs. Nugent's guests were Mesdames Knox, Berry, Lincoln, Fenton, Brabson, Williford, Garrett and Crain.

Col. I. A. Haynes left Tuesday to join Mrs. Haynes and spent a month in the Adirondacks. Capt. and Mrs. S. G. Sharpley are spending a month in Maine; they will motor back to Fort Monroe. Mesdames Nugent, Stark, Hope and Groom were luncheon guests of Mrs. Little on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor left Monday for an automobile trip through Pennsylvania.

Mrs. E. Reybold entertained at cards Thursday complimentary to Mrs. Ingram and Miss Reybold and for Mesdames Seaman, Garrett, Rose, O'Rear, Lincoln, Williford, Fenton and Booth. Prizes were won by Mrs. Fenton and Miss Reybold. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy, of Baltimore, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig. An informal hop was given for the midshipmen Thursday evening in the Coast Artillery School. The midshipmen are spending a few days in the Roads on the battleships Ohio, Missouri and Wisconsin. On Friday afternoon they were shown over the fortifications by Colonel Todd and the officers of the post.

Mrs. R. E. Haines spent several days in Baltimore this week. Lieutenant Jacobs gave a tea on the Missouri on

Friday for Madames Haines, Reybold, Ingram, Green, Seaman, Koenig, Misses Pepper, Dunn, Haines, Reybold and Mr. and Mrs. McCoy. Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Booth gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Madames Cordon, Lincoln and Hines. Mrs. G. A. Haines and Mr. O. L. Haines, of San Diego, Cal., are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines.

Lieut. and Mrs. Reybold entertained at a Welsh rabbit party in honor of Mrs. Ingram and Miss Reybold on Friday. Mrs. Woodbury and Miss Isabel Woodbury returned Friday from Staunton, Va., where they visited Dr. and Mrs. Hanger. Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Fenton on Saturday.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1916.

Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet entertained Thursday with three tables of bridge. Prizes were won by Lieutenants Spraggins and Gillespie and Mrs. Ruggles. Capt. A. T. Ovenshine left on Thursday for El Paso with recruits. On the way he received word of the birth of a baby daughter to his wife. Mrs. Clarence B. Ross, who is staying with her parents in Mount Vernon, N.Y., while her husband is in the Philippines, is spending a few days with Mrs. Ruggles. Miss Vivian Sarratt, of North Carolina, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Samuel G. Talbot.

Mrs. John H. Howard has returned from Fort Myer. Russel Kefauver celebrated his fifth birthday anniversary with a large party given for all the younger children of the post. The examinations for commissions began on Monday. There are thirty-seven candidates taking them here.

A ladder tennis tournament has been started for the pleasure of the people of the post. A committee will list all players who enter in order of ability; the first name on the list will then be paired with the last, the second with the second from the last, etc. The pairs thus made will be partners for the tournament. The object of each pair is to climb the ladder. Climbing is done by challenging the pair next above you and defeating them by two sets out of three. The entries are as follows as they stand on the ladder: Mrs. Peirce and Lieutenant Appin, Captains Hughes and Howard, Miss McArthur and Lieutenant Hoyt, Captain Williams and Lieutenant Peirce, Mrs. Wood and Dick Ovenshine, Colonel Van Vliet and Nancy McArthur, Captain Gibson and Lieutenant Gillespie, Captain Talbot and Dr. Lewis, Jean McArthur and Lieutenant Spraggins, and Mrs. Howard and Mr. C. Van Vliet.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1916.

Captains Mitchell and Grieves, detailed for the Fort Leavenworth School, are here from the border and will leave shortly for their new station. Mrs. Frank Smith, of Plattsburg, gave a large bridge-tea for Mrs. Nuttman and Mrs. Curwen on Wednesday. Many ladies from post and city enjoyed this attractive affair. Mrs. Nuttman and Mrs. Baltzell were prize-winners.

Mrs. Walsh, from St. Louis, who was Miss Winnifred Erwin, has taken Judge Booth's cottage on the lake front and is there with her children during her husband's tour of duty as a "rookie" in camp. Right Rev. De Wolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island, great grandson of Commodore Perry, is one of the "rookies" at the training camp.

Major H. L. Threlkeld reached home Saturday. On Saturday Captain Beacham gave a dinner at the Champlain Hotel for Mrs. Nuttman and Mr. and Mrs. Curwen. All joined the dancers on the lawn at the military ball given by the hotel.

Bishop Brent, assisted by Chaplain Fleming, celebrated holy communion at 6:45 a.m. on Sunday in the open air, at which 200 men from the camp were present. In the evening services were held at the post gymnasium for a congregation of 1,200. Capt. and Mrs. Fleet gave a dinner on Saturday at the Champlain Hotel.

Mrs. Nuttman entertained Sunday at dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Curwen, Captain Beacham, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, from Montreal, and Mrs. Van Runkle at Mrs. Goe's tea room. The dances for the American Red Cross are well attended every Friday night. Mrs. Root and Miss Eddy were Madame Dalmeida's guests on a motoring party to Lake George. Madame Dalmeida, who has been at the Tea Room, is now the guest of Mrs. Root.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 21, 1916.

Mrs. Dickman visited Mrs. Clark at Plattsburg Barracks, returning home Friday, accompanied by Colonel Dickman. Mrs. Rivers and her guests, the Misses Alston, of Warrenton, N.C., returned Monday from Plattsburg, where they were Mrs. Bandholz's guests. Lieut. Calvin De Witt returned last week from Saranac Lake. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank M. Andrews and little daughter returned last Friday from Plattsburg, where Lieutenant Andrews has been on duty all summer, and are packing for departure for the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley.

Capt. William Rivers came over from Plattsburg Thursday, accompanied by the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippine Islands, who spent a few days with Col. and Mrs. Rivers. Mrs. E. L. King returned last week from Hague-on-Lake-George, where she has been visiting friends. Miss Nancy King remained for a larger visit. Major Wallace De Witt spent Tuesday and Wednesday in the post from Plattsburg.

Capt. Daniel D. Tompkins arrived last Tuesday from Fort Bliss, Texas, and spent a few days visiting his brother, Major Frank Tompkins, and Mrs. Tompkins. Mrs. William Rivers invited the officers and ladies and children of the garrison to meet Bishop Brent last Thursday. Miss King, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles G. Harvey, is spending a few weeks with friends at Port Kent, Lake Champlain. Mrs. Joseph T. Davidson has arrived from Philadelphia to spend the rest of the summer with her daughter, Mrs. William H. Smith.

Major Frank Tompkins, 13th Cav., detailed as military instructor at Norwich University, with Mrs. Tompkins, leaves early in September for Northfield. Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Stotsenberg, sisters of Mrs. Henry Romeyn, have joined Mrs. Romeyn and are visiting Mrs. Charles Romeyn.

On account of the spread of infantile paralysis in northern New York and Massachusetts precautions are being taken to protect this garrison in every possible way. Persons arriving from outside the state of Vermont are required to report at the post hospital immediately on arrival. Miss Harvey, of St. Louis, sister of Capt. Charles G. Harvey, is visiting Mrs. Harvey. Capt. Charles A. Romeyn and his son, Charles, spent a few days in the post from Plattsburg last week.

COAST DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Aug. 21, 1916.

Before the movies last Tuesday night Capt. and Mrs. Menges gave a supper for Colonel Harris, Colonel Foote, Mrs. Gage, Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie, Captain Hope and Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis. Colonel Harris's dinner guests on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer, Mrs. Gage, Captain Hope and Mrs. Hoskins. Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer entertained at dinner for Colonel Harris, Miss Miller, Miss Nelson, Lieutenant Nielson and Capt. and Mrs. Menges.

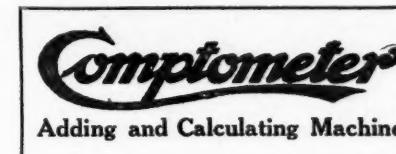
Mrs. Coulter, who has been visiting her mother in Philadelphia, has returned to the post. Her guests are Mrs. Burns, Mrs. J. A. Miller and Miss Miller. Colonel Harris has returned to the post after spending the weekend at Guilford, Connecticut. Capt. and Mrs. Menges and Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie motored to Gettysburg last Saturday, returning Sunday night.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer entertained with a porch dance on Friday night. On Saturday night Lieutenant Nielson entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer and Miss Miller at dinner.

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in Wilmington. Mrs. Gage gave a swimming party on Monday for Colonel Harris, Mrs. Hoskins and Mr. Armstrong.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 16, 1916.

Mrs. John Barrette gave a bridge-luncheon Tuesday for Mesdames J. Franklin Bell, Eben Swift, Robert McDonald, Loyd S. McCormick, Charles H. Bridges, Henry St. Goar and Miss Louisa Biddle. Major Clarence H. Connor, ordered to the Mexican border, left a few days ago. Mrs. Connor left Friday for Napa county to visit friends there for several weeks. Col. and Mrs. Guy Edie entertained at dinner on Thursday.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam and Miss Rhoda Fullam, in Coronado, are expecting to return the latter part of the month and will be at the Fairmont Hotel. Col. and Mrs. J. M. Hayes are enjoying a visit in Yosemite Valley, where they are guests at Yosemite Falls camp. Capt. and Mrs. James Pourie returned Wednesday from a visit to Monterey. Accompanied by Mrs. Pourie's son, Randal Taaffe, they have been guests of Mr. Rudolph Spence. They also visited at Del Monte, and Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Pourie were hosts at an automobile picnic. Col. and Mrs. C. M. Perkins were in the city, at the Palace Hotel, on their way to Bremerton. Miss Lila McDonald has returned from a month's visit in Honolulu and had joined Col. and Mrs. McDonald at their home on Sacramento street. Mrs. William Lassiter entertained at a bridge-tea last week at her home on Pierce street. Capt. and Mrs. John G. Hotz and Mrs. John T. Geary motored to Del Monte and passed the week-end there.

Mrs. James Frier gave an informal party last Friday for her daughter, Mary. Among the young people invited were Misses Mary Chitty, Polly Stockle, Lee Cabel, Elizabeth Lewis, Katherine Crofton, Clementine Edie, Elizabeth Chamberlain, Messrs. Jack Knight, Edward Shields, Philip Wissner, Chalmers Hall, Edwin Mauling, John Frier, Henry Dryden, Edwin Manning and Bertram Flahaven. Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick and Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt were joint hostesses at a bridge-tea at the Cecil Hotel. Major and Mrs. Laurence Brown left Thursday in their automobile for the American Lake camp. Major Mervyn Buckley has also left for the camp. Mrs. John D. Barrette was hostess at a luncheon Wednesday at the Town and Country Club.

Mrs. Oliver Hazzard is stopping at the Cecil Hotel with her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt. Mrs. Hazzard will stay in San Francisco while Captain Hazzard is on the border. Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell gave a dinner Monday at Fort Mason. Mrs. Bell was hostess at bridge last week and on this Tuesday evening. The birthday of Miss Katherine Donnellan was celebrated with a delightful party Friday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Martha Pratt Donnellan, Fort Scott. Present: Misses Florence Gear, Eleanor Ryan, Ethel Clark, Marie Clark and Jack Donnellan, Robert Arnold, Fritz Hotz, Frank Arnold, Jack Cygan and Charles Clark. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell gave a bridge-tea Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Thomas were dinner hosts Sunday at the Cecil Hotel. Lieut. and Mrs. Dana H. Crissy have returned from Del Monte and are guests of Mrs. Crissy's mother, on Vallejo street. Just before leaving for Monterey Mrs. Crissy visited Mrs. Joseph Rosborough, in Oakland.

Colonel Swift leaves soon for Fort Leavenworth and will be relieved here by Col. Frank W. Coe, who has been in Texas. Miss Emily Bertsch danced Thursday at the Army Social Club's second meeting. Among members present were Mesdames Clyde Parker, Sue Merriman, J. J. Calvert, Edson Lewis, J. H. Parker, Edward C. Carey, Frank Weed, Walter Johnson, Guy Edie, Alan Greer and Paul Malone. Mrs. James Ullo is stopping in San Francisco, en route to Hawaii, to visit her son, Capt. James Ullo, Jr., and her daughter, Mrs. Charles Backus, of Honolulu. Here she is the guest of her brother, W. F. Kaulhoff, at the Palace Hotel. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Robinson were guests of honor at a dinner given Tuesday by Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell. Mrs. Richard K. Cravens has gone to San Diego to join Captain Cravens, there on temporary duty.

Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy, at the Bellevue Hotel while Major Abernethy is in Alaska, has inaugurated a cigarette day, the proceeds of which will be divided between the blind soldiers' fund and the fund for helping the blind of San Francisco. The cigarettes have been donated to Mrs. Abernethy by a grower, and the profits will be entirely "net." Mrs. Abernethy has a temporary office in Post street, where she receives donations for the blind soldiers' fund. Capt. and Mrs. George C. Marshall are at the Bellevue. Captain Marshall will take Captain Bridges's place as aid to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

Mrs. Swift is entertaining her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Humphrey, who arrived on the last transport from the Philippines. Mrs. Swift and Miss Katherine Swift will go East some time in September. Major H. H. Whitney, who has recently been ordered away from Fort Scott, and Mrs. Whitney will leave soon for the East. Capt. and Mrs. John S. Marshall are visiting at Casa Del Ray. Mrs. Herbert Crosby, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. James Armsby, in Ross, left Wednesday for Monterey. She also spent a few days at Fort Mason as the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Bell. She expects to join Major Crosby soon at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. McKittrick are enjoying a visit at Del Monte. Major C. H. Hilton, retired, who is touring the country, spent last week at the Hotel Oakland. Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees have taken quarters in the West Concourse and are dividing their time between the Presidio and their ranch in Napa county. Lieut. and Mrs. R. V. Cramer and their small daughter, who arrived from the Philippines Saturday, are their guests. Lieutenant Cramer will leave to-day for the East, but Mrs. Cramer will remain here for some time. Mrs. Knowlton and her two sons also were



guests of Col. and Mrs. Rees, at Napa. Mrs. Arnold and her cousins, Misses Katherine Magee and Florence Chamberlain, are enjoying a fortnight's stay in San Rafael. Mrs. Marcus will sail Aug. 5 to join Lieutenant Marcus in the Orient.

Mrs. William Lassiter was hostess Thursday at a tea. Lieut. Francis Newcomer, C.E., has gone to his new station in Vancouver Barracks. Capt. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford arrived a few days ago from Schofield Barracks and will spend several weeks at the Presidio with Mrs. Glassford's parents, Col. and Mrs. Guy Carleton. A dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Richard O. Crisp Thursday at the Cecil Hotel in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Marriott.

COAST DEFENSES OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., Aug. 13, 1916.

Mrs. Clarence B. Smith entertained the Fort Worden Aviation Bridge Club Thursday. Mrs. Alfred S. Morgan and Mrs. Edward Kimmel, of Fort Worden, went to Seattle Tuesday to meet Majors Morgan and Kimmel, who returned from the civilian instruction camp at Monterey. Major Morgan will go to American Lake as an instructor of the civilian camp there, while Major Kimmel will be detailed with the camp at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Capt. and Mrs. Greenough, Master Allen Greenough, of Fort Worden, Miss Sallie Hill, of Port Townsend, Miss Mills, of Port Angeles, and Lieut. Frank Austin, U.S.C.G., were guests of Mr. Don Fish on a motor trip to the ocean and Lake Crescent Saturday. Mrs. J. Heyisinger and Miss Frances Heyisinger, wife and daughter of Captain Heyisinger, Med. Corps, U.S.A., are at the Hotel Chelsea, in Seattle, for the summer. Mrs. George H. McManus and Mrs. Ernest A. Greenough were visitors in Seattle Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. John Law Hughes, of Fort Flagler, spent the week-end visiting in Seattle. Lieutenant von den Busche, U.S. Inf., who has been at Fort Worden for several months, left Sunday and will join a short visit with his family at Fort Wright, Spokane, will join his regiment at the Mexican border.

Miss Catherine McManus, daughter of Major and Mrs. George H. McManus, of Fort Worden, was guest of Mrs. J. L. Marti at a dance given at the Sunset Club, Seattle, on Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. E. S. McCord. Dr. J. W. Edwards has returned from Port Douglas and is stationed at Fort Flagler.

Miss Anne Earle, daughter of Dr. Baylis Earle, U.S.L.I.S., and Mrs. Earle gave a picnic Monday for a number of friends. Those in the party were Miss Frances Hill, Miss Edith Slayton, Miss Beryl Ferguson, of Victoria, Misses Helen Kincaid and Adele Maas. Major George H. McManus, of Fort Worden, relieved duty at these defenses, will leave soon for the Mexican border, where he will be lieutenant colonel of a Coast Artillery regiment.

Miss Helen Beard, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. S. R. Beard, of Fort Worden, underwent an operation at the hospital in Seattle Monday and is now doing nicely. The National Guard of Washington will hold their practice at Fort Worden for ten days, starting Aug. 21, Captain Hughes, U.S.A., in command. Lieutenant Brown, of Fort Worden, returned Tuesday from the civilian camp at Monterey. Lieutenant Brown will leave with his bride, who was Miss Collins, of Port Townsend, for a two weeks' trip through the Northwest. He will then join the American Lake civilian training camp, as an instructor. Mrs. O. G. Brown, of Fort Worden, and children are preparing to leave the end of this month to join Captain Brown, Med. Corps, at Douglas, Ariz.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Aug. 16, 1916.

Mrs. W. G. Gambrill entertained at tea on Friday for Mrs. Mosher, who leaves for the East on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Moseley gave a supper Sunday for Major and Mrs. Gambrill, Capt. and Mrs. Schultz, Capt. and Mrs. Muller, Capt. and Mrs. Somerville and Dr. and Mrs. Hall. Major Gambrill returned Thursday from San Antonio, where he was examined for promotion.

Capt. and Mrs. Somerville were hosts at supper Aug. 6 for their guest, Miss Truss, of San Antonio. Mrs. Mallory and sister, Miss Starr, have gone to Eliria, Ohio. Mrs. Mallory to make her home there and Miss Starr to remain a month, then return to Mount Holyoke, where she is a teacher of botany.

Mrs. Burkett gave a beautiful children's party for her little daughter, Joan, who received many gifts from all the tots on the post.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 21, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. von Schrader, nurse and baby spent several days this week touring in the lake region of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Valie Reyburn, whose wedding occurred recently in St. Louis, spent Wednesday with Mrs. Reyburn's sister, Mrs. Taylor. Dr. Lauderdales left Saturday for temporary duty at Donna, Texas. Miss Ruth Beecher, of Omaha, was the guest of Mrs. Davis on Monday for over night. Lieut. and Mrs. Youngs, Betty and Billy left Saturday for Lieutenant Youngs's new station, West Point. Mr. and Mrs. Will Simpson and three children arrived Saturday to visit Mr. Simpson's sister, Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. J. I. Marshall, of Highland Park, gave a delightful bridge party of eight tables on Friday for her sister, Mrs. Clark. Others attending from the post were Mesdames Nicholson, Johnson, Callard, Rogers, Barnum, Davis, Proxmire, Taylor, Walhall and Smith. Miss McLaughlin, of Lake Forest, entertained at luncheon recently for a number of Army friends. Among those present were Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs.

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Stevenson and Mrs. Andrews, from Chicago, and Mrs. Nicholson. Mrs. Rogers gave a farewell dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Youngs on Wednesday at "The House that Jack Built." Other guests were Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Edwards and Mr. Vaughn.

The concerts and opera at Ravinia Park have been very popular this summer and almost every evening a number from the post attend. Mrs. Johnson entertained at supper after the performance on Thursday for friends from Highland Park and members of the opera company. Mrs. Rogers' guests for dinner on Sunday were Capt. and Mrs. von Schrader, Mrs. Davis, Messrs. Willet, Cody and Moyer.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, Aug. 19, 1916.

Captain Wright has assumed command of the South Carolina-Florida brigade and is moving out to his new camp to-day. The 1st Battalion, in command of Captain Sinclair, left camp Wednesday in motor trucks for the target range in Dana Ana county, New Mexico, succeeding the 2d and 3d Battalions, which returned to camp the same day. Some excellent shooting was done by the companies of these battalions.

Captain Stayer has been detailed as chief Q.M. of the 11th Division, which will be commanded by Gen. George Bell, Jr. Camp is being established east of the water works, adjacent to Fort Bliss.

Captain Neely's company succeeded in qualifying ten expert riflemen. The officers report the afternoon sand and dust storms terrific and that shooting was possible only in the forenoon. Lieutenant Bullock is sick in the base hospital at Fort Bliss, suffering with an affection of the eyes due to sand and dust on the target range.

Major Allen, M.C., on mustering duty in West Virginia for two months, returned to camp on Wednesday and has assumed his former duties as regimental surgeon. Mrs. Allen returned with him and is occupying their old quarters at 1413 Montana street, El Paso. Lieut. and Mrs. Aiken have left for Fort Leavenworth, where Lieutenant Aiken is to enter the Signal School.

Chaplain Chouinard, athletic officer of the regiment, is arranging for a boxing exhibition to be held on the evening of Labor Day here in camp. Battling Torrence, Machine-gum Company, and Private Potts, Signal Corps, at Fort Bliss, will be the main attraction in a fifteen-round bout.

PORLTAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Me., Aug. 21, 1916.

Mrs. George W. Gatchell and Mrs. Howard S. Miller gave a large bridge party in honor of Mrs. Mary Widdifield on Monday. There were seven tables and many came later for tea. Prizes were won by Miss Miller and Mrs. Widdifield. Mrs. Wesley K. Hamilton was hostess Friday at a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Widdifield. Prizes were won by Miss Helen Shea, Mrs. Widdifield and Mrs. John H. Hood.

Mrs. Schon and Mrs. Taliroffo, of San Diego, Cal., spent Sunday with Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell. Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis entertained informally Saturday for Mrs. Sterns and Miss Sterns, Mr. Billingsley, of the U.S.M.A., Lieutenant Richardson and Lieut. Adam E. Potts. Mrs. Wesley K. Hamilton won a cup in the tennis tournament recently held at the Portland Country Club.

Mrs. William E. Vose and three sisters, Miss Shields, Miss Viola Shields and Miss Betty Shields, arrived Saturday at Fort Williams, having motored from Buffalo, N.Y. Mrs. Reed,

sister of Mrs. Wesley K. Hamilton, is her guest for a month; Mrs. Reed is from Canada. Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell are visiting their son, Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar J. Gatchell, at Providence, R.I. The children of Fort Williams held a picnic at Pearl's Island on Saturday, accompanied by the Misses Gatchell, Miss Madeline Ross, Miss Helen Shea and Mrs. Bowers.

Mrs. Blake and her son, Mr. Herbert Blake, are visiting Col. and Mrs. Gatchell and Capt. and Mrs. Miller, having motored from Troy, N.Y. On Saturday the Misses Gatchell celebrated their eighteenth birthday with a motor trip to Poland Springs, later giving a dinner for their guests, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Blake, Mr. Herbert Blake, Miss Ruth Gatchell, Miss Dorothy Gatchell, Col. and Mrs. Gatchell and Mr. Wade Gatchell.

Col. Frank Mauldin gave a dinner Friday at Fort McKinley for Mrs. Alden Strong, Miss McCullough, Dr. Harris and Lieut. and Mrs. Stovall. Mrs. and Miss Sterns are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Davis at Fort McKinley; Mrs. Sterns is from Brookline, Mass. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Stovall entertained with a dinner for Col. F. Mauldin, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell and Mrs. Mary Mosby. Capt. F. Jewell took a prominent part in the play given on Great Diamond Island.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.**BORN.**

BRADLEY.—Born at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., Aug. 19, 1916, to the wife of Lieut. Follett Bradley, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a son, Follett, Jr.

BROUGHER.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. William E. Brougher, 10th U.S. Inf., on Aug. 19, 1916, at Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone, a girl, Doris.

CLARKSON.—Born at San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 16, 1916, to the wife of Lieut. Herbert Sladen Clarkson, 6th Field Art., a son, Herbert Kelso.

FIELD.—Born at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. Edgar L. Field, 36th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Martha Charlton.

JERSEY.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 18, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Chester C. Jersey, U.S.N., a son, Chester Rhodus.

KELLEY.—Born at San Diego, Cal., Aug. 6, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Harrison Kelley, Jr., U.S.N., a son, Edmund Parmelee Kelley.

OEVENSHINE.—Born Aug. 18, 1916, to Major and Mrs. Alexander T. Ovenshine, U.S.A., at Fort Slocum, N.Y., a daughter.

POWELL.—Born Aug. 23, 1916, to the wife of Major William A. Powell, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Julia, at Burlington, Vt.

RODGERS.—Born at Newport, R.I., Aug. 6, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. C. R. P. Rodgers, U.S.N., a daughter.

ROTH.—Born to Lieut. Edward Roth, Jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Roth a son, Edward Roth, 3d., on Aug. 21, 1916, at Fort Rodman, Mass.

SHAFROTH.—Born at Washington, D.C., Aug. 21, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. John F. Shafroth, Jr., U.S.N., a daughter, Helena Morrison.

SPILLER.—Born at Manila, P.I., July 19, 1916, to the wife of Lieut. Oliver L. Spiller, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

UBERROTH.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. P. Ubertroth, U.S.N., at Jamestown, R.I., a son, Millard, on Aug. 13, 1916.

WRIGHT.—Born at the Department Hospital, Manila, P.I., June 23, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. Andrew C. Wright, 27th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Virginia Louise.

MARRIED.

BENNET.—**BRUNS**.—At Grace Church, New York city, on Aug. 23, 1916, Lieut. John Bennington Bennet, 13th U.S. Inf., son of Major John B. Bennet, 11th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mildred Bruns, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Bruns.

BETCHER.—**COOK**.—At Canajoharie, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1916, Miss O. Lucille Cook and Lieut. Alfred John Betcher, U.S.A.

BRICE.—**OAKLEY**.—At St. Huberts Isle, Raquette Lake, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1916, Miss Sara Oakley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Oakley, and Lieut. James A. Brice, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

CASE.—**TUCKER**.—At Manila, P.I., July 17, 1916, Miss Jessie Tucker, of Florence, Neb., and Lieut. Rolland W. Case, 27th U.S. Inf.

DOGGETT.—**GANTT**.—At Annapolis, Md., Aug. 21, 1916, Miss Alice Gant and Prof. Leonard A. Doggett, of Boston, Mass., professor in the electrical department of the Post Graduate School of the U.S. Naval Academy.

FRIDGE.—**RANDEL**.—At Douglaston, Long Island, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1916, Miss Sue E. Randal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Randal, of Douglaston, and Lieut. Benjamin F. Fringe, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A.

GORMAN.—**D'ANTON**.—At St. Marks, San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 7, 1916, Lieut. Karl H. Gorman, U.S.A., and Miss D'Anton.

HALBERT.—**LA FORGE**.—At New London, Conn., Aug. 21, 1916, Lieut. Edward Oliver Halbert, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Virginia Husard La Forge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. La Forge, of Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

HINE.—**OVERLEY**.—At Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 23, 1916, Miss Edith Courtney Overley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Warner Overley, of Louisville, Ky., to P.A. Paymr. William J. Hine, U.S.N.

MICHEL.—**FIELD**.—At Casa Rosa, San Juan, P.R., Aug. 12, 1916, Asst. Surg. Carl Michel, U.S. Public Health Service, and Miss Mary Eloise Field, daughter of Major John Morris Field, Porto Rico Regt., and Mrs. Field.

OAKLEY.—**BRICE**.—On Aug. 21, 1916, at Raquette Lake, N.Y., Miss Sara Oakley and Lieut. James Alexander Brice, C.A.C., U.S.A.

SCOTT.—**WATERMAN**.—At Haverford, Pa., Aug. 21, 1916, Miss Elizabeth Waterman, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John C. Waterman, U.S. Cav., and Lieut. Richard C. Scott, 4th U.S. Field Art.

SHERMAN.—**KIEFER**.—At Chicago, Ill., Aug. 19, 1916, Mr. Edward B. Sherman, son of the late Commo. F. H. Sherman, U.S.N., and Miss Olga A. Kiefer.

DIED.

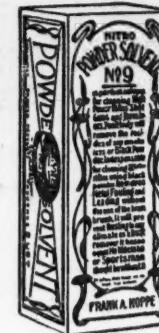
BROADHURST.—Died at Goldsboro, N.C., Aug. 20, 1916, aged seventy-two years, Capt. F. J. Broadhurst, C.S.A., father of Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, 8th U.S. Cav.

CANFIELD.—Died Aug. 18, 1916, at Middletown, N.Y., Edward Canfield, in his sixty-ninth year, father of Capt. Edward Canfield, Jr., U.S.A. Funeral services from his late home, 32 Prospect street, Aug. 20, at the convenience of the family. Interment at Hillside Cemetery, Middletown, N.Y.

COTTER.—Died at West Point, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1916, Catherine T. Cotter, dearly beloved wife of Q.M. Sergt. Dennis H. Cotter, Q.M.C., and daughter of the late Comsy. Sergt. John Dallaghan, U.S.A.

KERSHNER.—Died at Hagerstown, Md., Aug. 20, 1916, Med. Instr. Edward Kershner, U.S.N., retired, aged seventy-seven years.

MCDONALD.—Died at Urbana, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1916, Isaiah Heylin McDonald, late Lieutenant, 9th Cav.; Class of 1870, U.S.M.A.

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MAHER.—Died, suddenly, at Fort Screven, Ga., Aug. 13, 1916, Richard B. Maher, son of Electrn. Sergt. and Mrs. John J. Maher, U.S.A.

RYAN.—Died at Boston, Mass., Aug. 14, 1916, Dr. George Whitehouse Ryan, ensign, U.S.N., during war with Spain; son of the late Comdr. George Parker Ryan, U.S.N.

UPTON.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 15, 1916, Mrs. Mary De Haas Upton, widow of Jacob K. Upton, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; mother of the wife of Surg. I. S. K. Reeves, U.S.N., and of the wife of Capt. W. A. Gill, U.S.N.

VESTAL.—Died at Greencastle, Ind., Aug. 14, 1916, Mrs. W. B. Vestal, mother of Major Samuel C. Vestal (Coast Art.), Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Colonel Maddox, 1st Inf., Ala. N.G., is using a plan in connection with the discharge of men who want to be relieved from service for reasons which they consider valid, which is working well to mutual advantage. The system is to "put it up" to the man seeking his discharge to provide an acceptable recruit to take his place in the ranks. If necessary, a furlough is granted to enable the applicant to go home and get his substitute recruit, and in some instances the applicant has brought in several to take his place.

Announcement is made of the organization of a Machine Gun Troop at Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa., inspected and recorded recognition as a separate unit of the National Guard by the Militia Bureau, War Department. This Machine Gun Troop has been duly mustered in the National Guard of Pennsylvania as of date Aug. 15, 1916.

Major George E. Leach, 2d Battalion, 1st Minnesota Field Art., was elected colonel of the 1st Artillery on Aug. 18. He succeeds Col. George C. Lambert, of St. Paul, who was disqualified for physical reasons. Major Leach is with the 2d Battalion on the border at present and probably will remain there. He is from Minneapolis. A successor to Major Leach will be elected as soon as possible. Major Leach has been connected with the Minnesota National Guard for about fifteen years.

The 9th Infantry, Penn. N.G., having been converted into a regiment of Field Artillery, was mustered out of service Aug. 16. Announcement is made of the organization of the 3d Field Artillery to date from Aug. 16, 1916, and to be composed of the following units of Field Artillery: Headquarters Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Supply Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Battery A, Hazleton, Pa.; Battery B, Pittston, Pa.; Battery C, Nanticoke and Plymouth, Pa.; Battery D,

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Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Battery E, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Battery F, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The field officers of the converted regiment are Col. Asher Miner, Major James A. Dewey, Major Olin F. Harvey, Jr. The captains are George W. Coxe, W. I. Raert, W. H. Zierdt, B. F. Evans, R. F. Waters, J. A. Fleischer, A. A. Mitchell, G. G. Jacobosky, S. Elliott and W. S. McLean, Jr.

The following organizations of the Maine N.G. were designated to take part in Joint Coast Defense Exercises at Fort Williams, Sept. 14 to 23, inclusive: Headquarters, band and thirteen companies, Coast Art. Corps, with attached non-commissioned officers of Quartermaster Corps. Officers of Medical Corps and Hospital Corps Detachment assigned to Coast Art. Corps.

Clinton W. Jackson, Troop B, 1st Squadron, Cav., M.V.M., has filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus with a view to discharge from the military camp at Framingham, Mass. He is the fourth man to do this since Judge Dodge in the Supreme Court ordered the release of Alexander M. Emerson.

The 6th Mass. Infantry has been engaged in maneuvers at Edgartown, Mass., from Aug. 14 to Aug. 18.

A hurricane and rainstorm, which swept northern Michigan on Aug. 18, struck Camp Ferris, where the 23d Regiment of the Michigan N.G. is encamped, and did damage estimated at several thousand dollars. Practically every tent was leveled and the aeroplane donated by the Aero Club of Michigan to the Guard for instruction purposes was picked from the ground and dashed into the lake. It was valued at \$10,000 and is a total loss.

The 13th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., is designated to participate in joint coast defense exercises at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for the period Sept. 10-24, 1916. A detachment of sanitary troops will accompany the command. The services of Lieut. Col. Washington I. Taylor, Coast Defense Officer, C.A.C., is authorized for the period.

National Guardsmen of the 6th Company, C.A.C., M.V.M., claimed a record for marksmanship with big guns with the announcement on Aug. 22 of the official report of service shooting from the Boston Harbor forts. The company was credited with two clean hits at six and one-half miles out of three shots, which were fired in two minutes forty-eight seconds.

VIRGINIA.

We have received a copy of the interesting report of Brig. Gen. W. W. Sale, The Adjutant General of Virginia, for the year 1915. The report of General Sale's contains a number of illustrations including the following. State rifle range near Virginia Beach; Col. Robert F. Leeds, 2d Infantry and the field and staff officers; Litter Drill by the Hospital Corps; 1st, 2d and 4th Infantry at target practice; Field Signal Company; motor cycle detachment; detaining battery of Field Artillery; telephone target station at rifle range; troops establishing contact with the enemy; gun practice of Battery B, 1st Art.; loading escort wagons.

General Sale states that the strength of the National Guard was 218 officers and 2,840 men. He says the organization conforms to the regulations of the War Department with the exception of several companies which it is thought may experience some difficulty in recruiting to the necessary standard. The brigade consists of three regiments of Infantry and a separate battalion of Infantry of four companies, a battalion of Field Artillery of three batteries, and type D, field company of the Signal Corps, five detachments of Hospital Corps and a Field Hospital and the necessary detachments.

The discipline maintained during the past year was, on the whole, he says, of very high standard. The old minimum strength for Infantry company, General Sale points out, was increased from fifty-eight to sixty-five enlisted men, and it has been difficult with some companies, especially those in the smaller towns, to secure additional men promptly. Some of our most efficient organizations, he says, will occasionally fall a few men below the necessary number and remain in that condition several months until desirable men have been secured to fill the vacancy. This, however, affects in no sensible degree the efficiency of the organization either for drill, parade or active service, General Sale says.

Approximately seventy-five per cent. of the Infantrymen qualified for the range practice and attended rifle camps of instruction. The battery of Field Artillery attended the Tobyhanna Camp and had range practice and target firing. Very little progress, the report states among other things, has been made in the matter of interesting local communities to provide armories for their military companies. The property conditions throughout the state are improved and greater care is taken to preserve and protect property by organizations than heretofore. The shortages for the present year were found to amount approximately to between \$2,500 and \$3,000. These shortages are charged to the organizations allotments. During the year approximately \$88,000 worth of military supplies were issued.

The rifle range of 200 acres is in splendid shape. The Adjutant General's office is greatly handicapped by not having adequate quarters to transact its increasing work. The report of the Inspector General is included among the appendices of the report of the Adjutant General.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

RETIRED OFFICER.—When the Senate passed the Naval Appropriation bill it included in its provisions for the Navy officer personnel a clause under which Sec. 1440, Rev. Stats. (restrictions against naval officers being detailed in the consular service), should hereafter apply only to officers on the active list. When the conference rewrote the personnel legislation (known as Amendment No. 89) the proviso relating to Sec. 1440, Rev. Stats., was omitted from the bill. You will find all the new legislation carried by the Naval Appropriation bill in our issue of Aug. 19, pages 1640 to 1644 and on 1648. A complete summary of this bill has appeared in no other publication.

J. M. EAGLE PASS.—As there was no fraud intended when you adopted a pronounceable name, you should have no trouble in adjusting this matter. The officer of the court where you took out first papers will advise you whether you should stick to the abbreviated form of your name. Whatever course is advised and taken there should be made known to the military authorities through the channel, so that your record may be kept straight.

B. W. asks: (1) Should I purchase discharge before enlistment expires, having re-enlisted Feb. 26, 1916, am I placed in the reserve or are my connections with the Government entirely severed upon purchase? (2) Should I fail to give a good reason to the detachment commander for wanting my purchase discharge has he the authority to disapprove it? (3) Having served six months on fourth year what is purchase price? Answer: (1) You go to the reserve, unless Secretary of War decides to discharge you in full. See Sec. 29, National Defense Act, published in Army and Navy Journal, May 20, 1916. (2) He may approve or disapprove. (3) In U.S., after three years' service, \$90.

J. G. R.—The Secretary of War, who has the discretion of withholding the privilege of discharge by purchase, is withholding it now. There is no way of telling when the privilege is restored, until it is restored. It costs nothing to apply for the privilege; you only pay for discharge if your request is granted.

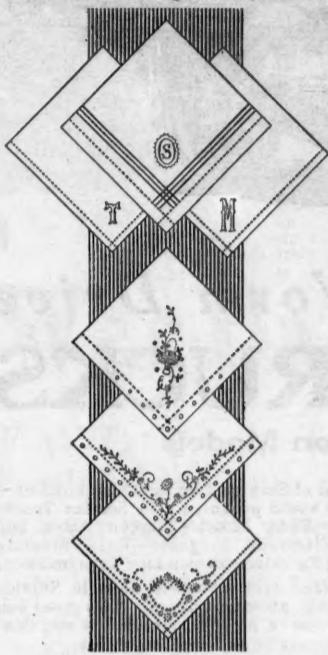
C. J. B. asks: (1) A man serves two enlistments in Army, re-enlists on third enlistment, gets a G.C.M., and sentenced to dishonorable discharge; re-enlists in Navy fraudulently, i.e., disavowing previous Army service, serves twelve years in Navy and rated chief petty officer and holder of two good conduct medals. He is now serving on fourth enlistment and desiring to obtain credit for two good enlistments can he do so while in the Service without a court-martial? (2) Will service during Spanish-American War count double in computing sixteen or twenty years for Reserves, or only in thirty-year retirement? (3) A man paid off three months ahead of time,

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and re-enlisting immediately, will he be given credit for four years, or three years and nine months' time actually served, in computing sixteen to twenty years for reserve, and thirty years for retirement? (4) Can a man transfer to the Reserves at any time after having completed sixteen to twenty years' service or only at end of enlistment? (5) Has the Army and Navy Journal always been a weekly paper, or was it not a fortnightly paper in 1896-1897? (6) What was the executive order of 1902 giving enlisted men \$2 a month extra? Answer: (1) Let him apply through the channel, stating all the facts, and he may be able to use his Army service toward retirement at thirty years, as regulation says that all service counts. (2) Not double except for the thirty-year retirement. (3) Actual service. (4) At end of enlistment. (5) Published once a week regularly since the first issue of Aug. 29, 1863. (6) "Every enlisted man and apprentice who has been rated a seaman gunner, or holds a gun captain's certificate, or a certificate from one or more classes of the Petty Officers' School of Instructions, shall receive \$2 a month in addition to pay of his rating for each such certificate."

W. P.—The reserves having been called out by Executive Order, will be furloughed back to reserve when the President decides they are no longer needed. There is no promise given, in the law creating the Reserve, that the Reserve should be called after the National Guard. Your enlistment was for seven years, four years active and three years in reserve, with provision of full pay if called into service in event of war or threatened hostilities. See Secs. 30 to 32, National Defense Act, our issue of May 20, as to Reserve service and pay.

A. J.—The Coast Artillery bands are stationed as follows: 1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Grant, C.Z.; 6th, Fort Worden, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Philippines Islands; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.; 11th, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Fort Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Fort Kamehameha; 14th, Fort Screven, Ga.

J. B. asks: I was seventeen years and three months old when I enlisted and enlisted without my father's consent. I have seventeen months in the Army; could they confine me or would I be tried because my father wrote to The Adjutant General of the Army? Does a man get discharge when he is under age? Answer: Usual course would be discharge without honor, account of fraudulent enlistment. No prison sentence.

N. M. asks: A soldier having completed a four-year enlistment, of which one year and six months was in the Canal Zone, can he re-enlist for service in the United States, or does he have to re-enlist and complete three years' foreign service in Canal Zone before he will be eligible for service in the United States? Answer: He would have to apply through channel, stating his wishes. Acceptance would depend upon circumstances.

MANILA asks: (1) A man who enlisted in the Army in May, 1914, and had one trial since then—sentence, ten days' confinement—has he that time to make up at the end of his enlistment? (2) Are ex-soldiers with honorable discharges given any preferences in Civil Service examinations? Answer: (1) Must make up the time. (2) Yes; are allowed to pass at a little lower percentage. Write to Civil Service Commissioner for Manual, which is free.

M. R. B.—We cannot say when No. 18 of the 1915 eligible list for second lieutenants, Philippine Scouts, may look for appointment. No. 12 was the last appointed from that list and that occurred last January. An extra appointment was made June 18, that of Cadet Larrosa.

R. C.—The Uniform Regulations prescribe how and what badges may be worn. The National Rifle Association medal is not mentioned.

H. D. F.—The present withholding of privilege of furlough from three-year men is no doubt on account of the mobilization for Mexican border service. The Secretary of War has discretion, under the law, to grant or withhold furlough after three years' service. And the question might well be asked,

why furlough the three-year men, when the reserves have been called to the colors?

A. S. B.—The provision to which you refer applies to enlistments entered upon Nov. 1, 1916, or after. See Sec. 27 of the National Defense Act. We quote the proviso: "That after the expiration of one year's honorable service any enlisted man serving within the continental limits of the United States whose company, troop, battery or detachment commander shall report him as proficient and sufficiently trained may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, but no man furloughed to the reserve shall be eligible to re-enlist in the Service until the expiration of his term of seven years."

R. T. P. asks: Does Sec. 125 of the National Defense Act, for protection of uniform of Army and Navy, operate so as to prohibit men who have attended civilian military training camps from wearing their uniforms after their term of attendance has expired? I was recently told by a sergeant in the Signal Corps that one might do so, provided he had no fraudulent purpose in so doing—such as representing himself to be an officer, for example. Answer: He is permitted to wear only "While in attendance upon such course of instruction, the uniform authorized and prescribed * * * for wear during such course of instruction."

E. V. A.—The usual methods will be followed in detailing sergeants-instructors to National Guard duty.

J. C.—The Army legislation of this Congress makes no mention of the negro and does not provide for increasing the number of negro troops. The law of 1866 provides: "The enlisted men of two regiments of Cavalry and of two regiments of Infantry shall be colored men." This is the law under which the 9th and 10th Cavalry and 24th and 25th Infantry are constituted. There have been no suggestions as to how more negro troops may or shall be used. Congressman Cawaway has introduced a bill to abolish all negro regiments and to keep the colored man out of the Army altogether, despite the fine service records of these dark-skinned soldiers.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 19, 1916.

With the arrival of the 2d South Carolina Infantry, a troop of Cavalry and an ambulance corps the early part of the week, the mobilization of the troops from that state was completed. The Cavalry troop is the historic Charleston Light Dragoons, in command of Capt. Wyndham M. Manning. The Infantry is in command of Col. Holmes B. Spring, who in civil life is a banker, of Georgetown. The entire command has gone into camp to the west and north of Camp Stewart. Most of the regiment is comprised of business men and professional men. They went to work with a will and soon had their camp cleared of mesquite and tents erected, and as most of them came down in Pullman cars they enjoyed the trip.

The long delayed rainy season began last Saturday with quite a hard rain, which damaged Camp Cotton in a few places, but on Thursday evening of this week one of the hardest storms in years broke over the entire locality and the rain fell in torrents, sweeping down Mount Franklin into Camp Stewart until the camp was fully two feet deep in water. A dyke had been thrown up, but not completed, and proved of little assistance in turning the river of water from the camp. There was little sleep for the troops that night. "Pennsylvania avenue," the main street of the camp, which had been embellished with cactus plants and whitewashed stones, was almost entirely destroyed. The average idea of Eastern people in regard to Texas is that it never rains," but as a rule the rainy season begins in July and lasts through August—often into September—and the camp was not set with a knowledge of the torrential rains that pour down from the



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mountains several times every season. Pvt. Charles Johnston, 7th Pennsylvania Inf., was killed by a bolt of lightning and Captain Swayne and Sergeant Dorsey, of the 2d Field Hospital, were stunned by it.

Camp Cotton, in the city, was practically under water, and Camp Fort Bliss, where the 17th Cavalry is camped, was so inundated that many of the troopers spent the night at the Austin pumping plant to get dried out. Friday all troops not actually on guard duty were kept busy clearing up the wreck.

Lieut. Norman P. Groff, Co. E, 1st Pennsylvania Inf., has been detailed for duty with the 20th U.S. Infantry, at Fort Bliss.

At present there are two armored trucks at this garrison, formidable looking objects. Each car carries five men and thousands of rounds of ammunition.

The 1st Arkansas Infantry spent an hour or two in El Paso, on their way to their station at Deming, N.M. The regiment is a fine body of men.

The first of the week an examining board will convene at Fort Bliss to examine civilians and enlisted men for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. Capt. William Kelly, Jr., 8th Cav., is president. Capt. Percy M. Cochran, of the Depot Q.M. Department in the city, has a sick leave and will go to his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, until he fully recovers.

The club provided for the use of the Jewish soldiers of the Militia in the El Paso District by their Jewish brethren was opened on Sunday, when some 600 members were present from the different camps. Rabbi Martin Zielonka will deliver a short address every Friday evening.

Despite the hard storm last Saturday 600 Militiamen attended the entertainment given at the Mount Franklin Country Club by the university men of El Paso, the guests all being college men. A huge fire on the club grounds illuminated the side of the mountain and the slope to where the Pennsylvania Guardsmen are camped. The Militiamen from the city came out to the club on the huge motor trucks. Graduates of fourteen colleges were included and each group made the mountainside resound with its own college yell. Refreshments were served and a Mexican orchestra added to the pleasure of the evening.

The Army supply depot in El Paso is being added to, and handles all the supplies for the many thousands of troops along the border as well as those in Mexico. There are 500 employees and seven warehouses in addition to the main supply depot. Ten carloads of supplies in the daily average received for El Paso District. Last week the supply aggregated 190 carloads. Major William Elliott, Q.M., in charge, is assisted by a number of officers of the Regular Army.

Battery B, Washington city Field Artillery, passed through El Paso the first of the week, en route to station at Bisbee, Ariz. There were 200 men in the battery.

Pvt. Benjamin Wallace, who is an electrical engineer with the Edison Company, of Detroit, is putting in wiring system in the tents of the Michigan N.G.

Comdr. and Mrs. Christopher C. Fewel, U.S.N., arrived in El Paso this week from Shanghai, China, and will visit the former's parents, Major and Mrs. W. J. Fewel.

A delegation of citizens from Roswell, N.M., were recent visitors to see how the company of Artillery under command of Capt. Charles de Bremond, from their city, was enjoying camp life; they returned pleased with all they saw. The Roswell battery is one of the most efficient in every way. At the sacred concert and services held in the city last Sunday, attended by as many persons as Cleveland square would hold, the regimental band, 8th Mass. Inf., rendered the music; a cornet solo by Chief Musician Jennings was especially beautiful. Chaplain M. W. Dewart, 1st Mass. Art., who is rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Worcester, Mass., delivered the sermon.

A number of officers of the Regular Army and of the N.G.

inspected the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry this week, assisted by the Adjutant General of the division, Col. G. V. H. Moseley, U.S.A., and found the progress of the troops remarkable. Capt. William E. Gardine, Q.M. Department, on duty at McAllen, Texas, has been relieved from that post and will take charge of the Q.M. depot at this post, filling the vacancy made by the departure of Capt. Arthur P. Watts, who has been relieved and assigned to the Infantry branch of the Service.

Through the efforts of Chaplain John A. Randolph, 6th U.S. Inf., who is with the command of General Pershing in Mexico, the troops in the field have been provided with good movies. Major Randolph was in El Paso recently and arranged with a local moving picture concern that twice a week films should be sent to the soldiers. A large amusement stage has been erected in the camp of the 31st Michigan. Chaplain William Atkinson is in charge of all amusements and enters into every thing of the kind with keen enjoyment.

Seven hundred men of the 1st Field Artillery, Pennsylvania N.G., were presented with khaki bound New Testaments by Chaplain C. M. Miller, through the kindness of the American Bible Society.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Lieuts. Norman P. Morrow, Joseph M. Swing and R. E. Anderson, 4th Field Art., entertained with a housewarming at their new quarters on Saturday. All attended the dance at the Officers' Club. Lieut. Lester L. Lampert, 23d Inf., was host at the Harvey House, in the city, complimentary to Miss Myrtle Quinlan, of Silver City, N.M., a guest in El Paso. The party motored to the Country Club dance. An error was made in the announcement last week that Major and Mrs. George D. Moore had entertained at the post club; it should have been Major and Mrs. George D. Vidmer. Major and Mrs. Moore entertain informally on Wednesday of this week. The regular Wednesday hop was enjoyed at the Officers' Club this week. Mrs. Victor Foster received the guests. The 8th Cavalry band furnished music.

Miss Alice Taylor, daughter of Col. Charles W. Taylor, 8th Cav., post commander, entertained Friday at the garrison with a delightful luncheon. A color scheme of red and white was used. The hostess was assisted by her sister, Mrs. E. J. Ely, who is visiting her father.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY NOTES.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., July 15, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. George S. Young, 8th Inf., accompanied by their daughter, Miss Polly, left to-day on the transport Sherman for the States, where Colonel Young will go to the Letterman General Hospital for treatment. The regiment, including both officers and ladies, gathered at their quarters the morning of their departure to bid them good-bye and bon voyage. Among those who sailed to-day on the transport for the homeland were Mrs. Joseph L. Knowlton and children, Mrs. Robert H. Allen and Mrs. T. A. Pearce and son, Carroll, Mrs. Pearce having called home by the illness of her father, General Burton.

Gen. and Mrs. Morrison gave a dinner party Wednesday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, and for Col. and Mrs. Shanks, Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Major and Mrs. Cloman and Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe. Mrs. Reynolds D. Burt entertained on Friday at luncheon at the Army and Navy Club for Mesdames Liggett, Landon, Beebe, Haskell, Weeks, Gill, Holt and Seigle. Miss Laura Jones, who has been visiting at the home of her uncle, Major Samuel Jones, left to-day on the Sherman for her home in the States.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler have had as house guest Miss Margaret Oliphant, of Camp Stotsenburg. On Thursday Mrs. Wheeler was hostess at a tea in honor of Miss Oliphant, all the ladies of the post being invited. Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot spent the week-end visiting friends in Camp Stotsenburg. On Friday several young people of the post motored to Antipolo for a picnic. In the party were Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler, the Misses Oliphant, Campbell, Young, Casteel and Lieutenants Robinson, Jones, Schwenck and McIntosh. Major and Mrs. Conrad spent several days this week visiting friends on Corregidor.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mauborgne had dinner Wednesday for Miss Oliphant, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler and Ensign Dickinson. Among those who entertained at the McKinley Club at supper on Sunday were Majors and Mesdames Billingslea, Koester and Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Lynch, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Lieutenants Pearson and McDowell. Lieut. Thomas J. Johnson has been appointed aid to General Liggett. Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler gave a dinner on Saturday for Miss Oliphant, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Miss Polly Young, Ensign Dickinson and Lieutenant Jones. Mrs. Mauborgne on Wednesday had tea for Miss Oliphant, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Miss Fithian, Lieutenant Barlow and Ensign Dickinson.

Gen. and Mrs. Morrison had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Alvord, Major and Mrs. Weeks and Lieut. and Mrs. Spiller. Major and Mrs. Knowlton had Sunday supper for Major and Mrs. Cloman, Capt. and Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Mason and Lieutenant Stokely. Lieutenant Stokely was a week-end visitor at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Lemly at Corregidor. Lieut. and Mrs. Fleming had dinner Tuesday in honor of Miss Polly Young.

Major and Mrs. Jones had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Surles, Miss Natalie Campbell, Miss Laura Jones and Lieutenants Winfree and Robinson. Lieut. and Mrs. Cramer, of Corregidor, were house guests of Major and Mrs. Knowlton this week. Capt. and Mrs. Tarleton entertained at a dinner party on Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. Haskell gave a supper at the McKinley Club on Sunday for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Major and Mrs. Weeks, Major and Mrs. Spaulding, Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Capt. and Mrs. Eaton, Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe, Miss Green and Colonel Barth. The Misses Clark gave a dinner on Tuesday for Miss Green, Captain Oliver and Lieutenants Johnson and Jones. Capt. and Mrs. Lynch gave a dinner party Thursday with Gen. and Mrs. Morrison as guests of honor. Col. and Mrs. Burr entertained on Thursday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Liggett with a progress dinner.

Major and Mrs. Koester have as house guest Mrs. Snow, mother of Mrs. Koester. Mrs. Hensley, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Barnes, of Camp Stotsenburg, for several days, has returned to her home on the post. Capt. and Mrs. Martin were guests of Mrs. Christy, of Camp Stotsenburg, before sailing for Japan. Major and Mrs. Cloman entertained on Friday with a motor party and dinner at Antipolo. The ladies of the post have become much interested in Spanish lessons, and several classes have been formed under a competent teacher.

Capt. and Mrs. Calvert gave a dinner for eight on Tuesday. Lieutenant Miller, who has been mapping in the Cagayan Valley for six months, has returned to the post. Mrs. Taylor, who has been at Los Baños, has returned to the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Elser are being congratulated upon arrival of a son born on Wednesday morning at the Department Hospital, Manila.

Fort McKinley, P.I., July 21, 1916.

Perhaps the most important social event of the week was the "café chantant" given at the Manila Hotel on Monday for the benefit of the Belgian orphans. Nearly all of the post was present and the affair was a brilliant success. At eight o'clock a five-course dinner was served and the waitresses were young girls of Manila society dressed in yellow, with small black aprons. Several ladies of the post took part in the entertainment, among them Mrs. Surles, Miss Casteel and Mrs. Lester M. Wheeler.

Dinners and luncheons were given by Col. and Mrs. David C. Shanks, Major and Mrs. Grant, Major and Mrs. Landon, Major and Mrs. Sidney A. Cloman, Col. and Mrs. Alvord, Mrs. Julius Conrad, Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Col. and Mrs. Edward Burr, Major and Mrs. Billingslea and Major and Mrs. Elmer A. Dean.

The Polo Club was the scene of a very attractive dinner party on Tuesday, given by the players that live at the club. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Birke, Lieut. and Mrs. Fleming and Messrs. White, McPherson and McMichael.

Dr. and Mrs. Edwards gave a reception on Thursday evening

in honor of their guests, Capt. and Mrs. Cathro, of Camp Stotsenburg. In the receiving line were Capt. and Mrs. Cathro, Mr. and Mrs. Everett and Dr. and Mrs. Edwards. Mrs. Edwards was assisted by Mesdames Sterrett, Calvert, Henry, Talbot and Musser.

Col. Walter H. Gordon was host at the Army and Navy Club at dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Col. and Mrs. Hutcheson, Major and Mrs. Callam, Major and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Mrs. Honeycutt and Colonel Barth. Other dinner hosts of the week include Capt. and Mrs. Calvert, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry, Capt. and Mrs. Disque, Miss Margaret Casteel, Lieut. and Mrs. McClelland and Lieut. and Mrs. Scott. On Wednesday Mrs. W. L. Moose was hostess at tea in honor of Mrs. Foster, of Camp Stotsenburg. Mrs. Hensley assisted.

Lieut. H. L. C. Jones, 15th Cav., was host at dinner at the Army and Navy Club on Friday in honor of Miss Polly Young, who sailed on the Sherman the following day for the States with her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. George S. Young, 8th Inf. Covers were laid for Lieut. and Mrs. Fleming, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Miss Young, Miss Casteel and Lieutenants McIntosh and Schwenck. Capt. Francis J. McConnell, 8th Inf., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Sullivan last Saturday at their home at Los Baños. Misses Kathrine and Sarah Shanks entertained at a Sunday supper at the Officers' Club for Miss Jessie Morse, of Batangas, and Miss Margaret Traub, of Iloilo; other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory, Miss Dorothy Green, Lieutenants Stokely, Johnson, Burdett and Chipman.

Lieut. and Mrs. Surles entertained at the Army and Navy Club on transport night for Mrs. Surles, sr., who sailed next day for the States. Mrs. Surles has been visiting her son on the post for a number of months. Miss Margaret Oliphant, house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Lester M. Wheeler, has returned to her home at Camp Stotsenburg. Col. and Mrs. Young and Miss Polly Young, who sailed Saturday on the Sherman, were "at home" Saturday morning and almost all officers and ladies of the post came to wish them a "bon voyage" and to express their regret at their departure.

Capt. and Mrs. Lee, house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pearce, have returned to their home at Camp Stotsenburg. Major and Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman and their niece, Miss Campbell, sailed Friday for the States on the Empress of Japan. Major Cloman has been suddenly called home on account of the death of his father. Lieut. and Mrs. Oliver L. Spiller are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter at the hospital in Manila on Wednesday.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Manila, P.I., July 10, 1916.

General situation: The Reds and Blues (both European powers) are at war. Both have citizens in the Philippines. The Fourth of July celebration committee is making an effort to raise funds for fireworks, prizes, etc.

Special situation: Red. The Reds decide that the celebration of the Fourth of July brings nothing but unpleasant memories to them and decide to contribute very little.

Required: The action of the Blues on learning the action of the Reds.

This is exactly the thing that happened. The Blues hastened to contribute with the result that a tidy sum was realized. The regiments stationed in and around Manila combined with the civilians for a Fourth of July athletic meet on Wallace Field, which was witnessed by several thousand enthusiastic spectators. The team from the 9th Cavalry, stationed at Stotsenberg, won nearly all the events in which they entered.

Capt. and Mrs. Haskell had as house guests during the latter part of the week Capt. and Mrs. Weeks, 13th Inf., Capt. and Mrs. Spaulding, from Stotsenberg, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Haskell on Saturday. Colonels Barth and Gordon, Captain Eaton, Lieutenants Gregory, Feild and Weaver went to Corregidor Island Friday to witness annual firing of the big guns. Practice was intended to simulate attack on the fort by a hostile fleet being repelled by primary armament, assisted by fourteen-inch guns of Fort Frank. Capt. and Mrs. Eaton and Lieutenant Weaver were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. B. P. Johnson at Corregidor.

Capt. and Mrs. Haskell entertained at Fort McKinley Sunday evening for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Colonel Barth, Capt. and Mrs. Spaulding, Capt. and Mrs. Eaton, Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory, Miss Green, Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe, Lieut. and Mrs. Desobry.

Manila, P.I., July 17, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Seigle had dinner Tuesday for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Hof, Major and Mrs. Cloman, Colonel Morrow and Major and Mrs. Landon. The party attended the dance given by Senator and Mrs. Fairchild at the Army and Navy Club. Last week Walter E. Gunster, jr., was christened. Colonel Gordon as godfather by proxy stood for the child's uncle; Miss Lidon was proxy for Miss Jamison. Capt. and Mrs. Seigle were guests of Major and Mrs. Landon at a dinner given for Gen. and Mrs. Morrison on Thursday.

Friday night—transport hop night—we had one of the best attended hops of the season. A dinner party was given by Colonel Morrow for Mrs. Gurovitz, Major and Mrs. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. Eaton, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe, Major and Mrs. Dutton and Major Davis. Major Sargent was host for Capt. and Mesdames Frith, Seigle and Nichols, Lieut. and Mrs. Desobry, Lieut. and Mrs. Feild, Miss Tucker and Lieutenant Case. Col. Walter H. Gordon was host for Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Col. and Mrs. Hutcheson, Major and Mrs. Callam, Major and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Mrs. Honeycutt and Colonel Barth.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

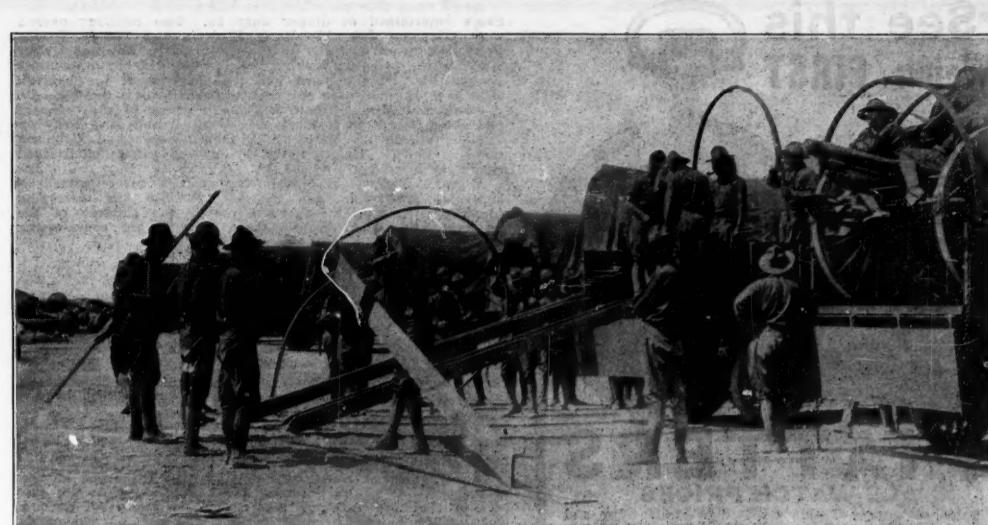
Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., July 14, 1916.

The target practice for the 14-inch guns and 12-inch mortars took place at Corregidor last Saturday and was the event of the week. Besides being a highly successful practice, it was most enjoyable socially, as there were over 100 visiting officers, among whom were Governor General Harrison, General Liggett, General Morrison and Captain Simpson, U.S.N., from Olongapo. Visiting officers and also those at Corregidor witnessed target practice from the roof of the West Coast Artillery Barracks, as the entire action was in the field of view and the firing of two batteries could be observed. Music from the Artillery band made the intermissions most enjoyable. On Friday evening, July 7, a smoker was given at the Topsid Club in honor of the visiting officers. Music was furnished by the Artillery orchestra, a delicious "Dutch" supper was served and there were numerous speeches, songs and recitations. A "special" car took a large number of officers to the Nipa Club.

Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, of Fort McKinley, were weekend guests of Major and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenkins, who gave a dinner in their honor at the Nipa Club on Friday evening. Other guests included Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Majors and Mesdames Steele and Humphrey, Majors Morrow and Ferguson, Capt. and Mesdames Alley, Turtle, Phipps and Hall and Lieutenants Lonergan and Gregory. Other hosts of the week were Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Frank H. Phipps, Major G. T. Patterson, Mrs. Harry L. Steele and Major and Mrs. S. F. Dutton.

A large and jolly "progressive" dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Alley on Saturday. Five tables were arranged for Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Majors and Mesdames Rutherford, Shepard and Steele, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Phipps, Lieut. and Mrs. Avery, the Misses Florence and Juana Kimball, Captain Duncan and Lieut. Robert C. Brady.

On Thursday last the monthly track and field meet of the Infantry garrison was held before a large gathering of the "boys in khaki." The honor of first place was given to Company K, 13th Infantry, with a sum total of sixteen points to their credit. The field day was a great success. Capt. Paul D. Bunker, Coast Art., recently detailed in Quartermaster



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Corps., and Mrs. Bunker leave Corregidor Sunday next for station at Legaspi. Capt. and Mrs. Bunker for several days have been house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Phipps. Quarantine has been lifted from the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Colvin, whose small youngsters have been confined with whooping-cough.

Maj. and Mrs. Shepard, who spent the last week-end at Corregidor as guests of Major and Mrs. Rutherford, were guests of honor at a luncheon given by Col. and Mrs. Charles Lynch on July 9. Lieut. Cecil G. Young, Coast Art., detailed in Ordnance Dept., will leave on the Sherman, July 15, for station at Bencosse Arsenal, Cal. On Sunday there were numerous and exceedingly jolly supper parties at the Nipa Club, hosts including Capt. and Mrs. William Paterson, Major Frank K. Ferguson, Major George T. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Turtle, Lieut. Wilbur A. Blaine and Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly.

The Misses Olsen and Leitch, of Manila, have been house guests of Miss Katherine Arnold during the week. A dinner was given in their honor by Miss Arnold on Tuesday. A large reception and dance was given by the officers and ladies of the Scout garrison as a despedida to Major and Mrs. Evan H. Humphrey, who leave for the States on the Sherman. The club was aglow with varied colored lanterns and banked with potted plants and freshly cut greens; fine music was rendered by the Scout orchestra. Mrs. Stewart, wife of Major William F. Stewart, was hostess at a bridge party given on July 11 for Mesdames Bailey, Lynch, Alley, Tanner, Clark, Fowler, Donovan, Hillman, Gillespie, Garrison, MacGregor and Miss Bailey.

A fitting climax to the week's entertainment was a luncheon given by Mrs. Donald C. McDonald in honor of Miss Carrie Baxter, whose wedding to Lieut. Earle Canady, of the Aviation Section, will take place during the first part of August. A pretty "pink" luncheon was served at small tables on the porch, the walls of which were covered with large branches of the date-palm, transforming it into a veritable garden. A

"breath of Broadway" was enjoyed from the many new and up-to-date pieces rendered by the Artillery orchestra.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., July 20, 1916. The Corregidor Musical Club gave a joint recital last Monday at the quarters of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Randall. Mrs. Randall, pianist, gave a brilliant performance of a Chaminade group and numbers by Grieg, Widener, MacDowell and Schutt. She was assisted in her piano duet by Mrs. Alexander J. Stuart. Major Jenks sang at his best in Homer's "Requiem" and MacDowell's "Thy Beaming Eyes."

Before the bi-weekly dance at the Topsid Club last Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Hillman gave a pretty "progressive" dinner for twenty-eight. A supper was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton for Capt. and Mrs. Sherwood, Captain Duncan, Lieuts. and Mesdames Kimberly, Pierce, Avery, Bell, McCommon, Birdsall and Randall. On Saturday Mrs. Henry H. Rutherford was hostess at a bridge-tea, at which Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. Gillespie assisted. Major and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenkins, 13th Inf., were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Lynch on Saturday. Major and Mrs. Irvin C. Rand, Camp Keithley, spent the week-end at Corregidor as guests of Capt. and Mrs. William M. Colvin.

Miss Margaret Traub, daughter of Col. Peter E. Traub, has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Garrison for several days. Gen. and Mrs. Bailey gave a "farewell" cocktail party for Capt. and Mrs. Paul D. Bunker on July 17. One hundred and twenty-five people from Corregidor attended the banquet given at the Nipa Club on Sunday in honor of those officers of the 13th Infantry who are leaving to join the 31st. A beautiful silver loving cup was presented to Mrs. Bowman, wife of Lieut. Everett N. Bowman, who has been the secretary of the club during his tour at the "Rock." The Nipa Club owes its

August 26, 1916.

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present success and extreme popularity to the tireless efforts of Lieut. and Mrs. Bowman. Major Isaac C. Jenks has been appointed the new president of the club and Lieutenant Lonergan is the new secretary.

A tea-dance was given at the Topside Club Monday by Lieut. and Mrs. Stephen H. MacGregor, in honor of Miss Carrie Baxter. The club was prettily decorated and music was furnished by the Artillery orchestra.

Major George T. Patterson gave a dinner on Monday for Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. William L. Patterson, Captain Hall and Lieutenant Lonergan. A pretty bridge-luncheon was given by Mrs. Rollo F. Anderson on July 18. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Alley and Mrs. Sherwood.

An unusually attractive luncheon and "linen" shower was given on Wednesday by Mesdames Pettie and Fowler, in honor of Miss Carrie Baxter. Very apropos was the bride-like table, with its decorations of white and green, a profusion of sweet jasmine and feathery greens. There were little brides for place cards and tiny white baskets with tulle bows filled with sweets. A large wedding cake, which turned out to be a heavily frosted hatbox, was filled with many lovely gifts for the future little bride. Among the guests were the Misses Baxter, Arnold, and Mesdames Jenks, Price, J. E. Wilson, Kimberly, Lemly, McLeary, Cordiner and Porter.

On Thursday morning, a large bridge party was given by Mrs. George F. N. Dailey at the Nips Club. Capt. and Mrs. William M. Colvin entertained at dinner July 20 for Capt. and Mesdames Cochen, Alley, McDonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Bowman and Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly.

NOTES FROM THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, July 22, 1916.

Outdoor activities have taken the place of formal entertainments. Several swimming parties and picnic suppers have been given at the Race Club. Messrs. McGowan's and Campbell's tennis courts in the German concession are very popular.

An evening dance was given by Col. and Mrs. Poor the first of the month for Miss Neville, of Peking, to the members of the regiment and friends in Tientsin. Mesdames Robinson and Hayes, of Leichuang and Peitaiho, were house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Nelly over the Fourth. Mrs. Nelly entertained for them on July 3. Mrs. Sladen and children prior to Major Sladen's arrival in Tientsin were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Christie.

Major and Mrs. Sladen have taken the Douglas house in the German concession, with its beautiful tennis court and grounds. Capt. and Mrs. Fry have taken a house in Ailsa Terrace. Mrs. Fry entertained at tea for Mrs. Hayes on July 5. Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson, with Captain Keck and Lieutenant Creed, have taken the house vacated by Lieutenant Bagby, Early and Kroner on Elgin avenue.

Mesdames Ford and Short spent a few days in Peking recently, guests of Captain Newell and Prof. and Mrs. Jenks, and viewed the wonderful pageant funeral procession of the President, Yuan Shi Kai. Mrs. Yount spent a few weeks in Peitaiho as guest of Miss Mary C. Allen.

The Americans in Tientsin and vicinity, Army and civilian, joined on the Fourth to celebrate. The events began with a rousing baseball game and ended with a dinner-dance at the Astor House. The grandstands at the baseball field were packed not only with Americans, but with their guests, the honored ones being the officers from the British, French, Japanese and Chinese contingents in Tientsin. A game between Company A and a picked team from Companies B and C resulted in a victory for the picked team, 10 to 6. Other events follow: Exercise by Mounted Detachment, 15th Infantry, Lieutenant Bartlett commanding; wall scaling by picked squads from Companies C and D; simulated attack by Company B against Machine-gun Company; baseball game, team from Company D and Machine-gun Company against American civilian baseball club, won by the Army, 15 to 7. At the dinner-dance only Americans were present and music was furnished by the American Army band. Capt. and Mrs. Ford's guests were Col. and Mrs. Poore, Capt. and Mrs. Christie, Lieut. and Mrs. Castle, Mrs. Short, Miss Jenks, of Peking; Colonel Hale and Lieutenant Yount, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelly's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Dockery, Mesdames Robinson and Hayes and Captain Newell, of Peking. Lieuts. and Mesdames Bartlett and Nulsen, Misses Poore and Neville and Lieutenant Doe were guests of Messrs. Wood and Sheridan, of Tientsin. Lieutenant Ayre had as guests Lieuts. and Mesdames Weeks and Griswold, Miss Pike and Dr. Fox. Other Army guests were Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Cade, Captains Kinard and Major and Lieutenant Hicks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold entertained July 8 at dinner to celebrate their fifth wedding anniversary. Lieutenant Doe on July 11 had dinner for eight as a surprise to Lieutenant Ayre.

The transport Warren docked at Chingwang July 13, but not many passengers had time to stop over. Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred Brandt and Mrs. Gallegher stopped off a few days in Tientsin on their way to Peking, Shanghai and Tsingtau, and will take the August boat to the islands. Lieuts. and Mesdames Drury and Crea spent a day in Tientsin. Mrs. Gambull and Miss Nelly, sisters of Lieutenant Nelly, arrived on the Warren

to spend some time with Lieut. and Mrs. Nelly. Col. and Mrs. Poore entertained at dinner July 16. Two birthday parties were given on July 17—Betsy Sladen's and Hamer Ford's. Betsy had several children in to a potato party, Kathleen Dwyer receiving the prize for making the prettiest doll out of potatoes allotted her. Hamer Ford had the members of the baseball team in to dinner, each boy receiving as a favor a fine baseball.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nelly invited the members of the regiment and other friends in to meet Mrs. Gambull and Miss Nelly on Tuesday afternoon. Mesdames Dockery, Weeks and Robinson served. Colonel Hale on the Friday following entertained twelve at dinner.

Angusta Dockery is convalescing from a severe attack of bronchial pneumonia and measles. Measles and whooping cough are running their course among the children of the regiment. Captain Persons's three children are convalescing from the measles.

CAMP GAILLARD.

Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone, Aug. 8, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory returned from the States on Thursday, accompanied by their son, Cadet John Mallory, who will spend his furlough with them. Mrs. Charles Keller returned on the Kilpatrick after a four months' visit with her sister, Mrs. Fred C. Doyle, at Fort Warren, Mass. Lieut. Charles W. Mason left on the Kilpatrick for New York, to join Mrs. Mason at the country home of her mother, Mrs. Snare, Englewood, N.J.

The Washington Hotel, at Cristobal, was the scene of one of the prettiest affairs Saturday night, Aug. 5, when the officers of the 29th Infantry receiving their promotion gave a beautifully appointed banquet to those who were not promoted. Covers were laid for seventy-five guests at one long table, which occupied the entire end of the dining room on the ocean front. Colonel Johnston, being the highest ranking officer promoted, was toastmaster of the evening.

Besides the officers and ladies of the 29th Infantry there were present the medical officers serving with the regiment and the members of the examining board. Gen. and Mrs. Clarence Edwards had sent to the regiment an immense cluster of beautiful red roses, which adorned the festive board, and was later presented to Mrs. John S. Mallory, wife of the Colonel. After dinner dancing was enjoyed until midnight.

Capt. George F. Lull, M.C., ordered to the Texas border, will leave for station on Thursday. Mrs. Lull, with her small son, will go to her mother's home in Philadelphia for the present. Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory gave a small reception on Monday for Col. and Mrs. Willcox, of West Point. Dr. Meehan has been ordered to Gatun for station.

Among those from Camp Gaillard attending the reception and dance at Empire for General Morton were Col. and Mrs. John Mallory, Colonel Johnston and the Misses Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. Noble, Capt. and Mrs. Wagner, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Keller, Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers, Lieutenant McAlpin and Cadet John Mallory.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Aug. 7, 1916.

At a supper party last Friday Miss Deede Rosenbaum entertained for about forty guests. The same evening Major and Mrs. Michael J. Lenihan and Miss Catherine Lenihan entertained for twenty; all later attended the dance given by the 2d Infantry to the departing members of the 32d Infantry. Col. and Mrs. Walker B. Atkinson entertained at dinner for several of the younger set. Lieut. and Mrs. Wyman had dinner for Miss Little and Lieut. George C. Keleher. Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred H. Hobley entertained in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Albert P. Clark, who leave on the August transport for the mainland.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clifford J. Boush entertained Aug. 7 at Pearl Harbor in honor of Gen. and Mrs. R. K. Evans. Gen. and Mrs. S. I. Johnson, N.G.H., entertained at a dinner of unusual brilliancy at the Seaside Hotel on Friday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Evans and Major Matthew A. De Laney. Other guests were Governor Lucius E. Pinkham, Col. and Mesdames Howell, Atkinson, Houston, Hunter, Lieut. Comdr. Victor Houston, of the St. Louis, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. R. Raymond, Major W. Weigel, Major Lawrence Redington, N.G.H., and Capt. Hornsby Evans.

Mrs. G. H. Van Poole did not return to the mainland with Major Van Poole, but will visit for a time in Honolulu with Mrs. Ernest Waterhouse, who on Thursday gave a dinner party, honoring Major and Mrs. Van Poole. Mrs. Daniel L. Howell entertained on Wednesday at bridge, with Mesdames Pearson, Sullivan and Rockwood as prize-winners. Lieut. and Mrs. Theodore W. Martin were passengers on the Sherman for the mainland on Friday. Lieutenant Martin has been ordered to the Letterman Hospital for treatment and later Mrs. Martin will go East to visit relatives. A pretty dinner was given Wednesday by Lieut. and Mrs. Carl A. Hardigg.

Little Bobbie Bennett, son of Lieut. and Mrs. Claire R. Bennett, who was recently operated on for appendicitis, has almost completely recovered and has returned to his home. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas R. Harker and Miss Dorothy Harker on Aug. 15 will move to Honolulu for station. Last ladies' night at the 2d Infantry Club Mrs. William R. Dashiel was hostess. Mrs. Theodore W. Martin was house guest of Major and Mrs. William R. Dashiel before sailing for San Francisco. Capts. Albert P. Clark and N. W. Wood, Med. Corps, accompanied by their families, were also passengers on the Sherman for the mainland. Capt. and Mrs. Clark have been at the fort the past year and their many friends regret that their tour of foreign service has come to an end. Both captains have been ordered to the Mexican border for duty.

Mr. Barton, a passenger on the Buford, en route to Newport News from Manila, was house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hunt while in Honolulu. Mr. Barton is the son of Major Frank A. Barton, 15th Cav., and is on his way to enter a preparatory school for West Point. Lieut. Col. Michael J. Lenihan, ordered to the War College at Washington, leaves, accompanied by his family, on the September transport for the mainland. Orders sending those officers stationed here to the 32d Infantry, with station at Schofield Barracks, have just arrived; accompanied by their families they will move to Schofield Barracks. Those who are leaving Shafter are Col. B. W. Atkinson, Capt. John B. Richardson, Paul R. Manchester, Clyde R. Abraham, Lloyd R. Fredendall, 1st Lieuts. Robert C. Calder, Douglass T. Greene, Carl L. Cohen and Woodfin G. Jones.

The one year's extension of foreign service in Oahu recently applied for by Capt. James E. Bell has been granted him and the Bells will not leave for the mainland until September, 1918. Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Martin, en route to the States on the Sherman, were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell on Friday. Captain Martin goes to West Point for duty.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert B. Clark were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Camp entertained at dinner on Sunday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester. Lieut. Adrian K. Polhemus was dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur T. Dalton on Sunday. Major and Mrs. Charles R. Reynolds entertained at dinner this week for Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Colonel Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Deering, Mrs. Waterhouse and Col. and Mrs. Keeler.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Aug. 5, 1916.

Stone Sorley, son of Major and Mrs. Sorley, sailed on the Buford last Friday by the Panama Canal for New York. Mrs. Gideon D. Van Poole is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. E. G. Culm this week. Major and Mrs. Bloomberg and family moved to Casper this week. Major and Mrs. Hartnett leave this week for Fort Shafter for station. Col. and Mrs. Keefer have also taken up their residence in Honolulu. Mrs. Ponting, of Berkeley, Cal., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Guiffoyle. Mrs. Sweeney, of San Francisco, is house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Gentry. The Luncheon Club met with Mrs.

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Beard on Friday. Mrs. Robert Cheney is improving daily after her recent illness.

Mrs. Pillow entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Mesdames Lyon, Devol, Hodges, Wright, McCaskey and Misses Case and Hodges. For Mrs. Hartnett, who leaves soon for Fort Shafter, Mrs. Kumpe gave luncheon on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Willard invited Major and Mrs. Lacey, Mrs. Crandall and the Misses Lacey, Moore and Raymond to dine with them Thursday. The 1st Infantry Reading Club met with Mrs. Kumpe on Tuesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Culum had Miss Niles and Lieutenant Havercamp at dinner Friday. Mrs. John D. Reardon had as house guests last week Mrs. Henry Waterhouse and Miss Nora Sturgeon. Capt. and Mrs. Eames gave a supper on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd gave a dinner on Thursday. Mrs. Eley P. Denison entertained at a bridge-tea this week; prizes went to Mesdames Schley, Erlenkotter, Shedd, Gregg and Reardon.

In honor of their house guest, Miss Mildred Ponting, Col. and Mrs. Guiffoyle entertained a supper party on Wednesday, taking their guests to the hop at the 4th Cavalry Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Herr also entertained a very merry supper party. Capt. and Mrs. Conrad Babcock gave a dinner on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Gentry gave a dinner on Saturday in honor of their house guest, Mrs. Sweeney. On last Saturday Mrs. Walter E. Prudger was a luncheon hostess. Master James Barnes entertained the younger set on Saturday evening with a movie party, including Susanne Guiffoyle, Katherine Lacey, Nancy Hawkins, Alice Palmer, Helen McCleavey, Stone and Merrill Sorley, Hamilton Hawkins, Tom and David Hedden. Mrs. Erlenkotter varied the usual set form of entertaining on Tuesday afternoon by giving a delightful "foolish" party for the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon and Mesdames Hauser, Corey, Deshon, Currie, Hatch, Pratt, Rogers, Stokes, Vandervee and Mrs. Truby Martin, in whose honor the guests were bidden. Mrs. Martin sails on the September transport.

Lieut. and Mrs. Estes entertained at dinner on Wednesday. The Musical Club met with Mrs. Pillow last week. Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle spent several days in Honolulu last week. The new 1st Infantry headquarters section of the concrete barracks has been completed and the offices are being moved this week from the temporary headquarters. The Red Cross class has finished the prescribed course and is now anxiously awaiting the examination questions which are to be forwarded from Washington. Major Bloomberg has been exceedingly kind in giving up so much of his time to this work and one and all are deeply indebted to him for his very interesting lectures.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1670.)

Division Four.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Randall Jacobs. At Philadelphia Yard.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. Engaged in war game.

DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Keller. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At Philadelphia, Pa.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. A. A. Corwin. At Philadelphia, Pa.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. (J.G.) R. P. Emrich. At New York.

Fleet Three.

MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At Newport, R.I.

Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. Engaged in war game.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Charles M. Austin. Engaged in war game.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. L. P. Davis. Engaged in war game.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. W. H. Lee. At Boston, Mass.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard. Engaged in war game.

DRAFTON (destroyer). Lieut. David W. Bagley. Engaged in war game.

Division Six.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller, Commander.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. Engaged in war game.

CUMMING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. At the New York Yard.

ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller. Engaged in war game.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. Engaged in war game.

WINSLAW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. Engaged in war game.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Roger Williams. Engaged in war game with Atlantic Fleet.

Division Seven.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.

BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. Engaged in war game with Atlantic Fleet.

AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. Engaged in war game with Atlantic Fleet.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. Engaged in war game with Atlantic Fleet.

CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. Engaged in war game with Atlantic Fleet.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. Engaged in war game with Atlantic Fleet.

NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Byron A. Long. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Eight.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. Engaged in war game with Atlantic Fleet.

CONYNGHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. Engaged in war game with Atlantic Fleet.

JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pye. Engaged in war game with Atlantic Fleet.

PORTER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. Engaged in war game with Atlantic Fleet.

TUCKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyuard B. Wygant. Engaged in war game with Atlantic Fleet.

WAINWRIGHT (destroyer). Lieut. Fred H. Poteet. At Boston, Mass.

SUBMARINE FORCE.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA, cruiser—second class, 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of flotilla commander.) Lieut. Comdr. John D. Wainwright. At the Philadelphia Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FULTON (station ship). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinckley. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At the New York Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Division One.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHARLESTON (tender), 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

SEVERN (tender). At Norfolk, Va.

C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reisenauer. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. William L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Division Two.

Lieut. L. D. Causey, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Leslie E. Bratton. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet.

D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. G. C. Fuller. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Robert H. English. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

Division Three.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Robert A. White. At Bridgeport, Conn.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Four.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. G. L. Dickson. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. S. O. Greig. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet.

Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet.

L-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet.

L-3 (submarine). Lieut. Deupree J. Friedell. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet.

L-4 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis Hancock. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

MINE FORCE.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Frank H. Clark. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas L. Johnson. At drills in vicinity of Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. Engaged in war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohrige. En route from Indian Head to Philadelphia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Christopher Murray. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. Engaged in war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. At Newport, R.I.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. Cruising in West Indian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRAIN.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. Engaged in war game. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. At Newport, R.I.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. Cruising in West Indian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.



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CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. John Grady. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Louis Shane. Sailed from Guantanamo Aug. 21 for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Instr. Robert M. Kennedy. At Cape Haitian, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESERVE FORCE, ATLANTIC FLEET.
Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander.
Send mail for these vessels in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. F. Carter. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Cortland C. Baughman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory F. Clement. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt.

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Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. The Connecticut is acting as receiving ship.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. G. L. P. Stone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 28(a), 4(b). Comdr. G. E. Gilm. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. D. E. Dismukes. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Comdr. W. W. Phelps. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. M. M. Taylor. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Comdr. L. A. Kaiser. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. J. L. Latimer. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At sea with civilian volunteer cruise.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander.
Send mail for vessels of Squadron in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). (Flagship

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of squadron commander.) Comdr. Henry H. Hough. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. James J. Raby. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius. Engaged in war problem with Atlantic Fleet.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Albany, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw. Sailed from La Paz, Mexico, Aug. 19, for San Diego, Cal.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At Salina Cruz, Mexico.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. En route from La Paz, Mexico, for Topolobampo, Mexico.
BUFFALO, transport, 3(a), 4(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. At Mare Island Navy Yard.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John F. Hines. At Salina Cruz, Mexico.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. A. Althouse. Sailed from Mazatlan, Mexico, Aug. 17 for Mare Island Yard.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. A. Bronson, Jr. At Mazatlan, Mexico.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At Guaymas, Mexico.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. Sailed from La Paz, Mexico, Aug. 20 for San Diego, Cal.

TRAIN.

BRUTUS (fuel ship, merchant complement). James D. Smith, master. At San Francisco, Cal.
GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Frank B. Freyer. En route from San Diego to San Francisco, Cal.
IROQUOIS (tender). Btsn. Frank Bruce. At Mare Island, Cal.
NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Prudeau, master. At Anchorage, Alaska.
NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. At La Paz, Mexico.
SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Lieut. William H. O'Brien, master. At Sitka, Alaska.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. At La Paz, Mexico.

Division One.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford. At La Paz, Mexico.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. At La Paz, Mexico.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Bernard O. Wills. At La Paz, Mexico.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry J. Abett. At La Paz, Mexico.

Reserve Division.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.
HULL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. At La Paz, Mexico.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At La Paz, Mexico.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel E. Barbey. In ordinary at navy yard, Mare Island.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At La Paz, Mexico.

Submarine Division One.

Lieut. Francis W. Scanland, Commander.
INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-1 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Submarine Division Two.

Lieut. William B. Howe, Commander.
CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Trever. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bognach. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Submarine Division Three.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, Commander.
ST. LOUIS (tender). Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Honolulu, Hawaii.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-8 (submarine). Lieut. Norman L. Kirk. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Rose. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-9 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.**

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. Gustave Freudendorf. At New Haven, Conn. The vessel is cruising with the Naval Militia of Connecticut. Send mail to New Haven.

CESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. E. C. S. Parker. At Ville Franche, France. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. H. K. Hewitt. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FARRAGUT (torpedo boat). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Pedro, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygax. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. Engaged in war game with Atlantic Fleet. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Owen Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Edison E. Scranton, retired. At Portland, Ore.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At La Paz, Mexico. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gunner Hugh Sinclair. On cruise with Naval Militia. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore, Md.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Engaged in war game with Atlantic Fleet. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENNSYLVANIA, battleship—first line, 34(a), 4(b). Capt. Henry B. Wilson. Engaged in war game with Atlantic Fleet. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAMPSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Allen. At Newport, R.I.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). N. S. Hansen, master. At Philadelphia, Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Joel W. Bunkley. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. En route from Sausalito, Cal., for Port Angeles, Wash. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Btsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Btsn. Warren K. Bigger. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Chief Btsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UNCAS. Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. En route from Point Lookout, N.C., to Norfolk, Va.

PUBLIC MARINE SCHOOLS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). Capt. F. S. McMurray. At New York city.

RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N. At Boston, Mass.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At the Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

CONSTELLATION (training ship). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, commandant of station). Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At Newport, R.I.

CUMBERLAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Cumberland.

HARTFORD (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PETREL (station ship). Comdr. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Bremer-ton, Wash. Address there.

RAINBOW (receiving ship). Lieut. Kinchen L. Hill. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TACOMA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TOPEKA (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hannigan, commanding. At San Diego, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. John Mahoney. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Address mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Norfolk. Dahlgren, Charleston.

Bailey, Norfolk. De Long, Charleston.

Barney, Philadelphia. Morris, New York.

Biddle, Norfolk. Thornton, Charleston.

Blakely, Newport. Tingey, Charleston.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston. Powhatan, New York.

Active, Mare Island, Cal. Rapido, Cavite.

Alice, Norfolk. Rocket, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y. Samoset, Philadelphia.

Arapaho, Mare Island. Seabago, Charleston, S.C.

Choctaw, Washington. Sioux, Boston.

Hercules, Norfolk. Sotomo, Puget Sound.

Iwana, Boston. Standish, Annapolis.

Massasoit, Norfolk. Tecumseh, Washington.

Modoc, Philadelphia. Tillamook, Mare Island.

Mohave, Puget Sound. Traffic, New York.

Mohawk, Norfolk. Transfer, New York.

Narkeeta, New York. Triton, Washington.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Unadilla, Mare Island.

Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Pentucket, New York. Waban, Guantanamo.

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AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers master. At Nagasaki, Japan.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. O. M. McGill. At Zamboanga, P.I. En route from Cavite to Zamboanga, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, Jr. En route from Cavite to Zamboanga, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Amsden. At Zamboanga, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. W. E. Reno. At Olongapo, P.I.

DECATOR (destroyer). Ensign W. G. B. Hatch. At Zamboanga, P.I.

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ABAREND (fuel ship acting as tender), merchant complement. Edward C. Jones, master. Sailed from Guan Aug. 20 for Olongapo, P.I.

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1st Brigade, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Brig. Hqrs. and 3d Co., Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Artillery Battal., 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap, commanding.
1st Regt., 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d Cos., Col. Theodore P. Kane, commanding.
2d Regt., 7th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23d Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole, commanding.
4th Regt., 8th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton.
Marine detachments, U.S.S. Louisiana, New Jersey, Rhode Island.

NOTE.—Above organizations stationed at various places in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.O.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John W. Weddington.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Harry O. Smith.
M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury.
M. Bks., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., 2d Lieut. Theodore A. Secor.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Randolph C. Berkeley.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. Douglas C. McDougal (temporary duty Santo Domingo).
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., Capt. Edward W. Sturdevant.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.

M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 21st Co., 2d Lieut. Harold C. Pierce.
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.O.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Lee B. Purcell.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 20th, 23d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmann.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Marx Island, Cal., Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., Capt. Richard M. Cutts.
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. Charles T. Westcott, Jr.
M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.O.O.
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Hamilton D. South.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theodore E. Backstrom.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 28th, 29th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville.
M. Bks., Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.
Aviation Section, Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. Francis T. Evans.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 2d Co., Capt. Logan Feland.
M. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Elias R. Beadle.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. James McE. Huey.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Lieut. Col. Albertus W. Catlin.

Ship Detachments.
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.
M. Det., U.S.S. Brooklyn, 1st Lieut. William U. Powers, Jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. John A. Hughes.
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M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, Capt. Emile P. Moses.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, 1st Lieut. Paul A. Capron.
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M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Brainard.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nevada, Capt. Charles H. Lyman.
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M. Det., U.S.S. Oklahoma, Capt. Jay M. Salladay.
M. Det., U.S.S. Pennsylvania, Capt. Harold F. Wigman.
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M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardner.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. John Potts.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southerly, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Thomas C. Turner.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. Maurice S. Berry.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Burton W. Sibley.

HOW HE FELT.

The conditions in the trenches were dreary in the extreme after the drenching and long continued rainfall, but the irrepressible spirits of the "Pals" were not yet entirely quenched when the order came to leave the trenches.

"Hurry up out of this, my gallant soldiers," was the cheery cry of the sergeant to his waist-deep and rain-soaked men.

"Soldiers," came the derisive answer from one of them. "I'm not a soldier; I'm a blooming bulrush."—*Tit-Bits.*

It is probable that the recent boom in the business of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, which forced it to ask its four tenants in the west armory to vacate, and which necessitated the erection several months ago of an additional factory building, will result in further expansion, says the Hartford Courant, the construction in the near future of another factory building to take care of the business brought about by the company's contracts with several foreign governments for firearms of various kinds. It is said that the company has under consideration the erection of a factory building to cost about \$200,000 and to contain working space for approximately 1,000 employees. Col. William C. Skinner, president of the company, is quoted as saying that the length of the European war and the probable amount of business from this source will determine whether the proposed building will be constructed.

Sergt. R. A. Horner, Machine-Gun Company, 3d Illinois N.G., writes to his home paper, The Republic, Rockford, Ill., stating that the 3d, 4th, 7th and 8th Regiment of Illinois N.G. are equipped with the Lewis gun, of which he says: "All 'jams' on the Lewis can be reduced from the exterior of the gun, while the Maxim gun has practically to be disassembled. Our mechanics are able to disassemble the Lewis gun completely and reassemble it in fourteen to sixteen minutes. It weighs but twenty-five pounds and can be carried as easily as a Springfield. The Maxim weighs sixty-five pounds and requires three or four men to move it about. We are justly proud of our gun as we are the first company, either Militia or Regular, to receive the Lewis gun. It rather hurts to have it unjustly criticized."

That politicians interfere with armies other than our own is shown by this comment by the Boston Transcript on Gen. Luigi Cadorna's victory at Gorizia: "In the Italian-Austrian war in 1866 Count Raphael Cadorna—father of Luigi—led his army to Gorizia when the historical objective was, as it is to-day, the capture of Trieste, Austria's sole commercial seaport. Whatever Count Raphael might have done to secure on this side to Italy, Italia Irridenta, will never be known, as the war came to a sudden termination with the signing of peace on the banks of the Isonzo at the edge of the Carso plateau. Count Luigi therefore takes up the work on the very spot where his father was forced by the politicians to give it up!"

The U.S. marines attached to the American Legation at Managua, Nicaragua, have added some curious articles of diet to their menu, says a Marine Corps note. Broiled lizard, lotus, fried or broiled iguana steaks, served with a pasty sauce made from alligator pears, have been found to be everything claimed by the native epicures. The iguana, or giant lizard, has been used for food by

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the natives for many years, and iguana steak find much favor with them because of its gamey taste. The iguana is herbivorous.

"The British army has raised its age limit to forty-five years," said H. E. Gresham, the British Consul at Cleveland. "The age limit originally was thirty-eight."

"The army isn't so exclusive, either, as to age or as to physique as it was at first."

"A slacker in Manchester tried to get exempted the other day."

"I've got such poor eyesight," he said; "I can't see any distance at all."

"Oh, that'll be all right," said the surgeon. "You'll have an excellent view. We'll give you a trench in the very front line."—*The Recruiter's Bulletin.*

It was in a little out-of-the-way village in France, and the Highland regiment was swinging along the road. Two old Frenchmen, obviously puzzled by their costume, were having a heated argument on the same.

Said one: "Zey cannot be men, for look at ze dress and ze skirts!"

Replied the other: "Zey cannot be women, for zey have ze moustachios."

"Ah!" replied the first speaker, "I have it. Zey are ze famous Middle-sex regiment of whom I have heard so much!"—*London Sporting Times.*

The old submarine boat Holland, the first ever accepted by the U.S. Navy, and built at Elizabethport, N.J., was presented by Dr. Peter J. Gibbons and his son, Dr. Austin Flint Gibbons, of No. 26 Madison avenue, New York city, to the Association for the Establishment and Maintenance for the People of the City of New York of a Museum of the Peaceful Arts. The Holland will be exhibited for one year at the Bronx International Exposition. She was stricken from the Navy list in 1913. She was purchased in 1900 at a cost of \$150,000.

Speaking of the use of profanity by officers of the U.S. Army, a correspondent of the New York Sun, William S. Whitehead, tells this story: "On the subject of expletives in the tented field, one of our finest Army officers tells a story of a Cavalry officer in the West. Each morning this captain would begin the drill as follows: 'Forward, guide right—Jones, where the hell are you going to?—March!'"

A hydroaeroplane, equipped with a wireless outfit contained in the aviator's helmet, was tried out on Aug. 15 at the Burgess-Dunne plant in Marblehead, Mass. The helmet is expected to remedy the difficulty of receiving messages because of the noise made by the motor. It covers the head and rests upon the shoulders and contains a telephonic receiver, something like that ordinarily used in wireless work.

Officer: "What would you do if you were asked to order arms?" Recruit (from rural districts): "Send for a Chicago mail order catalog."—*Puck.*

"Last Friday I lunched on one of our battleships. Didn't you find it rather hard to digest?"—*Boston Transcript.*

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